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OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

A VERY natural result of the war has been to make the English people all agog about foreign affairs, to a degree nearly unknown before. The English are not remarkable for their love of this kind of thing; on the contrary, they have often been reproached with their indifference to it, and denounced as insular and arrogant. Every class of politician has his own complaint on the subject. We are hopelessly misinformed, says Mr. Urquhart; we are dead to the

cause of European liberty, says the Red, M. Flambeau. But the fact is, that the very position and circumstances of England have tended to produce this, though the English public have always been ready to meddle in Europe when they considered themselves hurt or insulted. They would willingly have fought about Elizabeth of Bohemia, if her father would have gone heart and soul into it. They dragged their rulers into a Spanish war a hundred years later. And the generation is barely gone which saw the mob quite enthusiastic for a war, waged in favour of ideas which every "enlightened" young artisan now despises as obsolete—the ideas of Pitt and Eldon. But this readiness to fight about European politics is quite a thing apart from a general interest, speculatively, in them. We were isolated at an early period by our Protestantism, as well as by position and character; and if we now think and talk more of other countries and their Constitutions, it is the war that has done it, in great measure,—the war following on those revolutions in Europe, the tendency of which is to spread ideas and passions from one country to another. Against the influence of those revolutions we stood for a long time—from the king to the plough-boys. To be a "friend of the people" in Pitt's time, was to insure yourself being kicked out of a coffee-room by the "people" themselves; and it was not till forty-three years after the meeting of the States-General in France that revolutionary principles made any political change in England, and England got a Reform Bill. Since then, we have slowly, as a people, been getting to "sympathise," as the phrase goes. We have fed the Poles—fêted the French—talked about the Circassians—fought (partly) for the Turks—and are now wanting to know how long Bomba is to tyrannise with impunity, and whether the Austrian could be driven out of Lombardy? In brief, the probabilities are that we shall go great lengths in this new line; and it will be as well to examine the prospect and inquire

how the matter stands, and what England's most pressing interests are in foreign countries. We foresee a collision, we think, between the diplomatists of the old school and the ambitious curiosity about foreign politics of which we have been speaking. We think there are two class of dangers to the English people in these points; one from the old diplomatists and foreign ministers who are impelled by their traditions to meddle more in foreign politics than there is occasion for; and one from the general "sympathisers," whose object is

there is a chance, they embroil the country in petty squabbles, and draw away Parliament and People from internal and domestic questions. How many petty little "rows" have we seen in this generation? of which the Pacifico one, for instance, was a specimen; tiffs with France about Tahiti; with America, before the present one was blundered into; fleets in the Tagus, nobody knew why; all ending in blue books and debates, and in the postponement of all useful legislation! The half of our costly diplomacy is useless, and the other half in-

differently done. The diplomatist himself is more and more merging into that peculiar state represented by the beadle—that state which may be described as fossilised officiality. He was all very well in days when there was little writing and little inter-communication, when a king was a king, and wanted a true man to represent him. But now he is a kind of human symbol, a deliverer of despatches, and when real work begins, seems to drop into the rear till the "Times" and the House of Commons have settled his business for him. He is, however, found at the bottom of the perplexity when found active at all, like Bulwer or De Redcliffe. And it is much the same with his superior, the foreign minister. He has certain formula complete for a despatch or an "explanation," but virtually, what does he do? Trade, literary and scientific communication, the things which really constitute the life of a country, go on without him. Anything important politically, the aforesaid "Times" and Commons manage for him. Two-thirds of him is a ceremony, and the rest a clever gentleman; but he neither has the faculty, nor is expected to do the work, of a regular old Minister, like Richelieu or Oxenstiern. If you compare his portrait with that of the old worthies, you will see that, compared with them, he is a man-milliner. The times (and the men) are changed; and we live in duller days, whose ordinary work does not require all this fuss to manage; and whose extraordinary work (such as starving off revolu-

tions, education, &c.), few of our potentates do more than trifle with, or shirk. But what we want to see is, people making up their minds that half the ordinary foreign policy and diplomacy is mere form and triviality, or worse; that it causes the little hubbubs which harass and degrade us; and that, when tried by a crisis like the late war, it breaks down. What foresight was displayed as to the intentions of Nicholas by our statesmen? He took the country by surprise; and before we were ready to beat him by the natural



STATUE OF PENELOPE, BY CAVALIER.

to spread certain political doctrines, without reference to the countries with which they meddle, or to the mischief that may arise from their propagandism, to England. Though these different parties are opposed to each other, they can yet each do harm to the country in their own way.

The danger from Statesmen of the old school is, that in keeping up the traditions of family connections in Royal houses, in interfering according to some dignified antique process, everywhere where

superiority of our soldiers, he had cost us a brave and gallant army.

We should be sorry to see this order of men, then, encouraged by popular feeling to interfere more on the Continent than can be helped. But let us suppose that they put on extra activity—what does the country suppose they would be active for? For the "cause of the people," as we are occasionally told? But even if this singularly vague policy—a policy the consequences of which nobody can calculate—were desirable, who expects a statesman of the school which we are discussing to put it in practice? Among other results of the changes of Europe is this—that, with such statesmen, the general dread of revolution is stronger than the feeling of nationality. For instance, Palmerston naturally is more English than Buol or Nesselrode, and thinks England greater than Austria or Russia, and her form of government nobler, too; but, as a statesman, he has an *esprit de corps*, as a noble, he has a feeling of class, in common with these men, much stronger than any wish to propagate abstract liberty can be. It is not a question now between England and Austria only, but between institutions and change; and in that dispute the old stagers (whatever their party politics) must be on the side of Austria. A little reflection on this phenomenon ought to teach people the absurdity of expecting that Palmerston will play the liberal game to any serious purpose anywhere. What has the war done for liberalism? Why, its first result has been a brutal bullying of the Belgian press, from some support of which Clarendon cannot quite clear himself. The hopeless mystery in which foreign affairs are purposely involved (another feature of the old system), prevents us from even guessing what is really meant towards Sardinia, towards the Legations, or Naples, by the great Powers. But the closeness of the connection between Austria and France is not a symptom favourable to the idea of any real intervention—any practical and actual interference in Italy with the subjects either of Austria, Bomba, or the Pope; whereas, the agitation and expectancy on the subject in England is favourable to the men of the old system, and will be turned by them to their own purposes. The struggle, indeed, among English statesmen at present is, Who can use the public feeling for the objects of his party,—who can catch most of the breeze in the sails of his windmill?

We shall not go at present, at any length, into the views of those who argue that sweeping propagandism everywhere is the true course for England. This mistake is far too prominent now; but our readers know that we have always been against it, even when the war was at its height, and it was most zealously urged, and when there was a certain fascination in the idea of raising the banner of liberty everywhere against a great despot. It is dangerous and uncertain—and dangerous because uncertain. It takes no account of difference of race, religion, and position—all things of more vital account than political forms, and all, indeed, lying at the bottom of these. Neither is it, after all, natural to the English people, in spite of these modern changes and modern excitements. Our instinct in England is against it; and, in its favour, there is rather the activity of a class of politicians with special objects, acting on the public good-nature and excitability, than any deep and consistent tendency of the national mind.

We are, in fact, for moderating this present taste for running to and fro on the face of Europe for objects of political action and sympathy, and for a steadier attention to home questions and colonial questions. Let us support, if it be possible, by our authority, whatever Power, of kindred institutions, is threatened by a neighbour, to the disturbance of the world; and let us join (earnestly, if at all) in alarming such monsters as endanger the civilisation of the world by brutal excesses, and so become public foes. But do not let us go beyond this; and do not let us, above all, support sham dabbings in this—foolish and mischievous pretences about it—which may involve us in war, and certainly make us neglect the duties of peace.

Who would think—contemplating our present doings—that we were a nation with immense colonies—with a swarming population, ever seeking to relieve itself by emigration, or overflowing into work-houses and jails, or painfully struggling on with scarcity of work and scantiness of food; a nation with a thousand noble institutions transmitted to us, which only require some adaptations to the new ages to make them fast, perhaps, a longer date than ever was granted to institutions before? Why, one fact—that we cannot find a governor for Victoria—is a monstrous absurdity, exactly illustrative of the system of which we have been complaining. The American difficulty is another. Surely it is of more importance to us to apply ourselves to the welfare of the Anglo-Saxon stock to which we belong, and whose sympathies we can readily understand, than to let our wits go wool-gathering over the Continent—reasoning on religion with the worshippers of dolls, or planning republics for the descendants of Tartars, or slaves of Tartars? *Est modus in rebus*—as the public has heard, we think, before! At present there is rather too much of a "set" in impracticable directions; and it is our duty to rub up and cleanse the old sign-posts to point out to British wanderers the regular roads, which reach somewhere!

STATUE OF PENELOPE BY CAVALIER.

ONE of the rarest objects in this country, according to our way of thinking, is a clever statue by a native artist. Our public statues are for the most part contemptible productions. Wyatt's George the Third and his Duke of Wellington are among the worst of the class—Chantrey's Duke and his George the Fourth are hardly a whit better. If Chantrey's figures have any merit as works of art—which, however, we deny—they are perfectly ludicrous as portraits of the men. Baily's Nelson, too, is merely a New Road piece of statuary on a large scale. Our statues of Pitt and Fox, and Canning and Bentinck, are nothing to boast of—they furnish no idea whatever of the semblance of the individual whose name is inscribed on the pedestal. Behnes's statue of Peel, recently erected near St. Paul's, is a thoroughly unsatisfactory work of art.

How different it is abroad. Look at Paris with its numerous fine portrait statues. Look at Berlin, Munich, anywhere but at home. If, too, Continental sculptors take the lead in one of the chief departments of the art, do they not also take it in the chief as well, namely, in the sphere of poetical sculpture. We have a few celebrated statues—undraped figures—the productions of our best sculptors, but how few there are in comparison with similar works by Continental artists. We have no counterparts at all to those admirable productions that deal with the human form as the Greeks dealt with it of old—namely, the female figure poetized and robed in graceful drapery. Pradier certainly produced many admirable examples of this class of subject, and ere he died he found a rival, if not a superior, in M. Cavalier, the sculptor of the very beautiful figure of Penelope, an engraving of which we have given on the previous page. The marble statue obtained the gold medal at one of the annual exhibitions of the Fine Arts in Paris, and the Duke de Luynes became the purchaser of it. One can conceive that the artist who sculptured Penelope, had most likely seen the well-known statue of Sappho, by Pradier, for there is a certain resemblance between the two figures of which the mind is sensible. There is, however, a bare resemblance, but that is all.

The statue of Penelope is greatly admired by our French neighbours, and several excellent reductions of it have been produced in bronze. From one of these, at Messrs. Jackson and Graham's establishment, in Oxford Street, the sketch was taken from which our engraving has been made.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

On the 13th of December last, five envelopes, bearing the Brussels post-mark, each containing a copy of a manifesto signed by Kossuth, Mazzini, and Ledru Rollin, were seized at the Paris Post-office. Domestically visits were in consequence made at the houses of the five persons to whom the letters were addressed, but with the exception of a scurrilous song about the Emperor, found at the residence of one parties, the search produced no result. It was ascertained at the time, that the person who had sent the letters from Brussels was M. Gustave Jules Jourdan, a barrister, who, in 1850, was implicated in the affairs of the "Committee of Resistance," and who, after the *coup d'état*, was sentenced to transportation by the Marseilles court-martial as being one of the promoters of the insurrection in the Basses-Alpes. M. Jourdan contrived to escape, and has been living for four years in exile, but in the early part of last month he came privately to France, was recognised, and arrested in the department of the Côte d'Or. He was brought to Paris in custody, and taken to the residence of his wife in the Rue de Savoie. There in her presence a search was made for papers, and it is alleged by the police that a letter to his wife was discovered, begging her to solicit his pardon from the Emperor, but telling her at the same time not to betray too much anxiety on the subject, for fear of compromising him with his party. M. Jourdan having admitted that he sent the five manifestos seized on the 13th of December, appeared lately before the Tribunal of Correctional Police to be tried on a charge of having excited to civil war, of having excited hatred and contempt of the Government, and having justified facts which are qualified by the law as crimes and misdemeanour. He was found guilty, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a fine of 5,000 fr. It has been discovered that several copies of the above-mentioned manifesto were sent from Brussels, cleverly packed in the interior of a large lobster!

The health of the Empress Eugenie has so much improved that the visit to her marine villa is certainly put off till after the baptism of the Prince Imperial. The preparations for her reception at Biarritz are ordered for the middle of July.

The halfpenny subscription, got up by some busy and imprudent flatterers, for making a present to the infant Prince, has been brought to a close. The leaders of the subscription have announced to the Home Minister that they have collected 80,000 fr. from 600,000 subscribers in six weeks, and they humbly offer the sum to the cradle of the Prince. The Home Minister has been instructed to offer, in return, the profound thanks of the Emperor and the Empress for the subscription; but, as to the money, he begs it may be given, along with the 600,000 fr. voted by the Municipal Council for a similar purpose, to the fund for the maintenance of the orphans of the working classes in Paris. His Majesty adds, that he will give 30,000 fr. annually, in order to be added to the interest of the above sums, in order that at least 100 Parisian orphans may be maintained.

Late letters announce that, although the waters of the Rhone had fallen, the Saône continued to rise. The town was completely flooded, and the communication between the streets was only maintained by means of boats. The town of Tain had suffered severely. The houses were completely flooded.

Great preparations are made for the grand cattle show to be held in Paris on the 1st of June.

SPAIN.

ESPARTERO, on returning from a tour in Castille and Arragon, made the following speech to the Cortes:—

Gentlemen,—After having had the honour to represent the Queen at the inauguration of the Valladolid and Saragossa Railway, I have the pleasure to inform the deputies that the provinces of Castille, Navarre, and Arragon enthusiastically hailed the Constituent Cortes, which has passed such excellent laws, and the Queen who has sanctioned them. For my own part, I shared the happiness of the populations, and I thank the Cortes and the Queen for the great services which they have rendered to the country.

The provincial deputations of Seville had demanded 4,000 muskets for the armament of the National Guard.

It is stated that the Count de Lucera (O'Donnell), being determined not to wear any other decorations than those of Spain, has not accepted several foreign grand crosses recently offered him.

AUSTRIA.

THE *Vienna Gazette* justifies the signature and conditions of the treaty of the 15th of April, concluded between France, England, and Austria. The official journal grounds its remarks—1st, on the fact that Russia would not, either at the time of the Conference of Vienna or afterwards, give any express guarantee in favour of the integrity of Turkey; and 2dly, that Prussia has always declared that she would preserve her freedom of action. The *Gazette* adds that the treaty of the 15th of April does not contain any secret article; in no way affects the relations now existing between the Germanic confederation and Prussia; and does not prevent the amicable relations of Russia with her neighbours.

The statement that the government of Austria had solicited from Prussia the guarantee of the integrity of the Austrian territory is denied. The *Austrian Correspondence* denies to Sardinia the diplomatic mission which she has attributed to herself; and defends the policy of Austria in Italy, which (it appears) is confined to advocating useful reforms for the purpose of preventing anarchy.

The brilliant reception which has been given to the Archduke Maximilian in Paris has given great satisfaction to the Austrian Court. It is stated, indeed, that the Emperor Francis Joseph will this year personally make the acquaintance of the Emperor Napoleon, and that the object of the visit of the Archduke is to pave the way for that interview. Before this takes place, however, Prince Napoleon will return the visit of the Austrian Archduke, and the two Courts will thus manifest to the eyes of Europe the close relations which unite them.

A secret society, called the "Community of Saint John," and formed for religious purposes, has just been discovered at Vienna, and eighty persons have been arrested.

It is the intention of the Emperor to erect a church at his own expense on the spot where the Hungarian Crown was found buried.

PRUSSIA.

THE affair of Herr von Rochow, and his trial for duelling, has for some time past been removed from the ken of the public. According to military usage, Herr von Rochow had to be tried by officers of the *armée corps* to which he belongs, viz., the 3d. The nearest place where a portion of this *armée corps* is stationed, under the command of a Lieutenant-Colonel, as the form requires, is Frankfurt, on the Oder, and here the trial has been held. What the sentence is, or whether the king has confirmed it, is not yet published; but according to the *Times* correspondent the King has confirmed it, and the sentence is five years' confinement in a fortress. Herr von Marwitz, the umpire, is acquitted, in consequence of his proving that he used every possible means to bring about a reconciliation between the two adversaries. From the circumstance that the same grounds were manifestly in favour of Herr von Munchausen, Hinkeldey's second, the public prosecutor refrained from taking any proceedings against him. Colonel Patzke, (Hinkeldey's second in command of the police) is to be prosecuted for being privy to the duel, and not taking means to prevent it.

The Dowager Empress of Russia has arrived at Berlin, accompanied by the Grand Duke Michael, the King and Prince of Prussia, and proceeded at once to Potsdam.

The Emperor of Russia was expected to arrive at Berlin on Thursday evening, accompanied by the Crown Prince and the Princess of Wurtemberg.

RUSSIA.

THE Emperor of Russia has addressed a reprimand to General Grabbe, commanding the Militia at Saratoff, for having permitted his division to be in want of supplies.

It is current at St. Petersburg that the Emperor of the French urged on Count Orloff that concessions should be made to the nationality of the Poles. The reply was that the Czar had resolved on doing all that could

be demanded in favour of Poland the moment he was master of his own actions. This reply prevented the subject of Poland being introduced before the Congress of Paris.

It is stated in a letter from St. Petersburg, on the faith of letters from the Caucasus, that the Lezgins had made an irruption into Manasseh Schamyl is the head of this tribe, and the Russian writer naturally remarks that the fact shows there is no compact existing between him and the Russian Government. The foray is said to have been made in January, and it appears strange that it should be first reported in May.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Warsaw on the 22nd instant. Vice-Admiral Wassilief has been appointed Military Governor of Astracan, and Commander-in-chief of the Russian fleet in the Caspian Sea. This fleet is to be greatly increased. Two new divisions, composed entirely of gun-boats, will be created, and a part of the old Sebastopol ships-of-war have been placed at the disposal of Admiral Wassilief, to be incorporated in the fleet.

ITALY.

FROM Lombardy we learn that Field Marshal Radetzki is already drawing together the troops destined to occupy the camp for manoeuvres, which in general is not assembled before autumn. The Field Marshal is at Somma. The disposition of the troops is such that 50,000 men may be concentrated by railway on the Ticino. Austria is disquieted by what is taking place in Piedmont; and, probably, will be so to a still greater degree by the military festival in preparation for the reception of General Marmora.

The King of Naples has retired to Gaeta. The fact is not of much importance; for, whether there or elsewhere, Naples is always equally abandoned, and the administration of the public service left to the control of irresponsible men. A great deal is talked about a contingent having been demanded by Austria in certain eventualities. It may or may not be true, but when the Archdukes were at Naples last autumn they went the round of the barracks, and made a more especial inspection of the troops than is usual on a Royal visit. The conclusion at the time was, that this act indicated an *arrière pensée*.

Every night some ten or twelve persons are handed across the Papal frontier near Pistoia by the Papal police, and delivered over to the Tuscan gendarmes. They are conveyed to Leghorn, where they are put on board an American vessel lying in the harbour, which has been chartered for the purpose by the Pope. The persons who are thus transferred to the Tuscan authorities are political prisoners, most of whom have been for seven years undergoing the awful punishment of confinement in the Papal prisons without having been tried for any offence, or in many cases even knowing the crime with which they are accused.

Great disturbances have recently taken place at Genoa and Turin. In Genoa, at a grand banquet of the students, held on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the constitutional statute, a toast to the "Unity of Italy," was drunk with loud applause. On the following morning the same words were raised as a rallying cry among a numerous crowd in the street, and also at the theatre. Placards containing insults and threats against the Austrian Consul were posted up at the corners of several streets, and torn down by the police; and in the evening several persons assembled under the window of the Consul, threw stones against the door and at the Austrian arms over it, uttering cries of "Down with the Consul—war against Austria." The walls of Turin are covered with the words, "Death to Austria. Long live Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy." A letter from Milan, in the "Corriere Mercantile" of Genoa, says:—"The agitation of 1847 and 1848 is reviving. Revolutionary inscriptions are making their appearance on the walls."

A letter from Turin states that the Marquis Alfieri, President of the Senate, has refused the mission of representing the King of Sardinia at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia.

TURKEY AND THE PRINCIPALITIES.

THE Sultan has sent a commission of inquiry to Palestine. 2,500 regular troops have been sent to Marasch, in order to punish the guilty and ensure tranquillity.

The Porte has resolved to re-organise its army, which is to consist, in time of peace, of 100,000 men, of whom 35,000 will be Christians.

The Sultan has sent the Order of Medjidie to the Emperor of Austria. The Circassian deputation is about to go home, the Divan refusing to recognise Circassian nationality on account of the treaty of Paris.

The Divan of Moldavia, previous to its rising, unanimously voted a congratulatory address to the Hospodar on his having demanded from the Congress the union of the two provinces. The news of this vote spread rapidly, and caused the greatest rejoicing among the people of Jassy.

GREECE.

THE "Moniteur Grec" vindicates the government against the charges recently made by Lord Palmerston, and shows what has been done and is yet doing to suppress brigandage in the Hellenic monarchy. The assizes of Athens have this year tried 67 persons charged with this crime. Only 9 were acquitted, and of the remaining 58, 28 were sentenced to death. At Syra 15 persons were tried on the like charge, all found guilty, and 4 of them sentenced to death. At the assizes of the Petropoussus 18 persons were convicted of brigandage, and 2 of them were sentenced to death. Six brigands were executed on the 8th inst.

AMERICA.

LETTERS to the 14th inst. announce that Mr. Maréy has intimated to the President in Cabinet Council, that if Mr. Walker's Government is recognised he will retire into private life. The Cabinet has postponed the question of their recognition of Walker until their next meeting. No doubts are entertained with regard to the new Nicaraguan Minister being received by the President.

We learn that quiet had been restored at Panama. The feeling in Honduras in favour of Walker had undergone a change. Guatemala was said to be arming against him.

The United States have declared that they will consent provisionally to allow the Sound dues to continue, but that they cannot recognise them in principle.

Mr. Herbert, a member of the House of Representatives from California, was taking a late breakfast at Willan's Hotel, Washington, when a waiter "gave him some insolence." Mr. H. called for another waiter, who also treated him insolently. Two or three other waiters then came up, and commenced an assault on Mr. Herbert with chairs, plates, dishes, &c. Mr. Herbert drew a pistol, fired, and killed the head waiter on the spot. Mr. Herbert was arrested.

A fearful accident has occurred on the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, causing the death of twelve persons, and wounding many others. The particulars have not transpired.

INDIA.

ON the 6th and 7th instant a succession of shocks of earthquake was experienced over nearly the whole of the Punjab, and so on to Simla; but the mischief occasioned by them does not seem to have been at all considerable. The northern portion of the Punjab is a great centre of earthquake commotion, and seldom a year passes that Peshawar is not shaken.

The only case of disquietude within our Indian dominions reported for some months past is another outbreak among the Moplahs in Malabar. These tribes, it will be remembered, are of Arab extraction. They amount in number to about 70,000, and contain among them many of the most enterprising traders, agriculturists, and shipowners in that quarter. They inherited the name bestowed by the natives on the Nestorian Christians who preceded them, that of *mama pillay*—mother and child—the picture or image of the Virgin and infant Saviour being conspicuous in all the Nestorian churches. The outbreaks which occur among them every two or three years are confined to a dozen or two of fanatics, who, without any apparent object but the slaughter of the infidel in view, run a muck, and invariably expiate their crimes with their lives. On the present occasion, a detachment of Queen's troops had been sent from Bombay to Calicut, to suppress the commotion, and we shall hear, by return, of the insurgents rushing on their fate, and perishing to a man, two or three of our soldiers probably falling by their knives.

The King of Oude has got as far as Benares, on his way to England, in quest of the redress of his wrongs, urged to the measure, much against his inclinations, by a band of grievance-mongers proposing to murder him. It seems more than doubtful, even after reaching Calcutta, that his friends will be able to persuade him to embark, since something like the use of physical force appears to have been requisite to get him the length he has already gone on his way. Oude meanwhile enjoys the most perfect tranquillity. Not the slightest appearance of discontent on the change of masters has manifested itself.

Ali Mooran, Chief of Kyrpoor, is now in Bombay, on his way to London, like the King of Oude, in quest of redress for his wrongs.

The governors, supreme and local, are at the seats of their respective governments.

The ship *Clairvoyant*, from Calcutta for Madras, struck upon a reef to the southward of the Seven Pagodas. She made so much water that it was deemed prudent to run her ashore to prevent her sinking, and it was feared that with the first rough weather she will go to pieces.

THE CRIMEA.

ACCOUNTS from Constantinople, dated May 16, state that 55,000 French, 9,000 English, 7,000 Sardinians, and 10,000 Turks have already quitted the Crimea.

There are still in the Crimea 85,000 French, 40,000 English, and 9,000 Sardinians.

The embarkation of the English cavalry from Constantinople has commenced.

The Sardinian army will rapidly disappear. Balacra contains a large number of fine English steamers destined to take them with all speed to Italy, and the embarkation of the British army is suspended for the present.

17,000 Tartars are about to abandon the Crimea for the Dobrukscha. Many of them enter the Turkish army. 9,000 will work at the lateral canal of the Danube.

BAPTISM OF THE FRENCH IMPERIAL PRINCE.

"GALIGNANI" gives some few details of the preparations now in progress at Notre Dame for the baptism of the Prince Imperial. The whole of the church will be decorated with paintings to harmonise with the style of the building, and all the windows filled with coloured glass, so as to throw a soft light over the interior. The key-stones of the vaulted roof and the capitals of the columns will be gilded. In the centre of the transept, and on an estrade approached by six steps, will be placed on the right and left the legate, the archbishop, the cardinals, the prelates, and the other dignitaries of the church. In the centre will be seats for the Emperor and Empress, the Imperial Family, the ladies of honour in attendance, and the ministers. The altar, which will be placed at the entrance of the choir, will be covered with a canopy, and on either side in the choir, will be erected tribunes for the ladies of the high public functionaries. Between the altar and the prie-dieu of their Majesties will be placed the baptismal font. The water for the ceremony will be put in the vase of St. Louis (now in the Musée des Soverains), and which will be placed on a table of white marble. The diplomatic body and the senate will be placed as usual in the southern transept; the northern being occupied by the legislative body and the council of state. On the right and left of the nave will be seats for the public. The orchestra will be placed, as on the occasion of the marriage of their Majesties, over the grand entrance near the grand organ. Outside, in front of the central entrance, will be raised a richly-decorated porch, with masts ornamented with flags.

A TERRIBLE PLOT FRUSTRATED.

INQUIRIES are now being made into certain charges brought against William Lewis, a seaman, lately returned in the *Stebonheath* from Australia. He was brought up before the Thames Police Court on Monday, when Thomas Whittington, also a seaman on board the *Stebonheath*, deposed as follows:—I joined the ship *Stebonheath* at Melbourne. The prisoner came on board the same day. The day after we left Melbourne I was on the top-gallant fore-castle, on the look out, when the prisoner came up to me and said, "What a fine prize this ship would be for the Russians to fall into." I laughed when the prisoner made the remark. He said he had a keg of brandy, and asked me to drink. He then began to talk about killing the officers and seizing the ship, saying it might be easily done, and that he would sign a contract with his heart's blood if I would stick by him. The prisoner then said, "How would you like to fall in with a share of the gold?" I said we should not be enough to take her. The prisoner said he would be master of the cabin in five minutes—that he could do it alone, but that three would be better. He then asked me who had pistols in the fore-castle. I told him I did not know; when he said, "We must bring them up, and find out who has them, and get them all." The prisoner told me to turn into my bunk, and consider of it, as the affair must come off in the middle watch. When eight bells struck I turned into my hammock. Nothing more was said that watch. After that, in the dog watch, from six to eight, I was leaning against a water cask on deck, when the prisoner said, "What do you think of it?" I told the prisoner he would not be able to manage the affair, and he had better leave it alone. He asked me if there was any one else would join in the plot to murder the officers and seize the ship, and I told him I did not know. He said he would try Jonathan, meaning a man named Hugh Kent, and that I had no pluck and he had: he had had shots flying about him while in the Peruvian service like music. From eight to twelve on the Tuesday forenoon, I noticed another man, Walter Bolitho, leaning over the prisoner's bunk in earnest conversation, and he was showing him something. On the Thursday he again made a proposal to seize the ship, and on the following morning I revealed to the chief mate all the prisoner had said. I had previously spoken to Walter Bolitho.

The prisoner when he first touched upon the matter, said, "Here is a keg of brandy, and here is a bottle of stuff (laudanum), and I will give all the crew a dose, and quiet them, if they won't join us." The prisoner also proposed that witness should stand at one gangway with his six-barrelled revolver, and shoot every one that came from below on deck, while he (the prisoner) stood at the other gangway and shot all that came up. He said he would soon settle the captain and chief mate, and as he had two revolvers and a single-barrelled pistol, he would thus have eleven shots to spare; and as to the passengers, after he had settled the captain and mate quietly, he would send the passengers to hell, for he was a dead shot.

Walter Bolitho then gave evidence that a proposal to seize the ship had also been made to him: the prisoner taking him aside, and endeavouring to excite him by relating a variety of adventures—the firing upon a town—running away with a schooner—shooting sentinels—imprisonments—escapes—fights—and stealing gold.

The prisoner also endeavoured to win over the man Hugh Kent, mentioned in Whittington's deposition. The prisoner, who came on board prepared to carry out his infamous plot, told the three men that after the officers were murdered, and the crew "dosed" with laudanum, he should throw all the passengers overboard, with the exception of the young women, and then sail for the coast of Peru, where they could take the gold out of the ship, scuttle her, and send her to the bottom, with all the women on board.

The passengers gave a handsome subscription, accompanied by a letter of thanks, to the three men who revealed the plot. Lewis is remanded.

WALKER PORTRAYED.—Figure yourself a man five feet high, of a very mean look, his hair almost red, innocent of both whiskers and moustache, with very high and prominent cheek bones, a low forehead, and a sullen-looking eye. So much for the person. For his ornaments, sometimes he wears a blue cap, but oftener a blouse of blue flannel; a black pair of trousers, boots, a Kossuth hat, a belt, and a sword. Without this sword you would think him the most insignificant fellow in the world—a little grocer probably, belonging to the worst parts of New York. It is said that he has tried three professions—the bar, medicine, and divinity—and has failed in all. His partisans declare that he speaks French, English, and Spanish, but it is doubtful whether he thoroughly knows one of these languages. His brother, who is with him, and who is named out of a play—Norval Walker—is a terrible drunkard, and the greatest braggart in the world. (So says a letter from New York.)

IRELAND.

The affairs of the Tipperary Bank furnish the most voluminous news from Ireland. A dividend of 2s. in the pound sterling has been struck, payable on the 17th June. The assets of the bank will be quite sufficient to meet this payment to the depositors and other admitted creditors. It is understood that the official manager proposes immediately to make a call of not less than £10 a share on the number subject to this heavy infliction, viz. about 5,500.

The "Freeman's Journal" gives the following as the estimate of the claims on the concern:—

Deposit receipts admitted	£105,000
Current accounts	40,000
Bank of Ireland, Bank of Scotland, and unpaid Letters of Credit	23,000
Total	£168,000
English drafts over-due	£267,000
Acceptance due 29th May	105,000
Deposit receipts	41,500
Total	£413,500

On the other side of the account there are:—

Cash in bank, government stock, and bills remaining due	£25,000
Bills overdue at date of official manager's appointment (a large proportion bad)	56,000
Bills since over due	12,000
Over-drawn accounts, including John Sadler's	350,000
Total	£443,000

The official manager states in his affidavit that he does not believe that £5,000 in addition to the sum already realised can be got within three months, and it is of the greatest importance that an immediate call should be made to prevent shareholders from being exposed to the ruinous consequences of hostile proceedings. Master Murphy has given his decision in the case of the English shareholders. After pronouncing an elaborate judgment, he declared that in the law and the facts of the case, and taking into account the able argument which he had heard on the subject, there was nothing which could justify him in removing those shareholders from the list, but that they should remain on that list and be held accountable.

A charge was brought on Friday last against some men of the Royal Artillery in Limerick, of mocking a Roman Catholic ceremonial; one of the party was dressed out in a straw imitation of a mitre, while his companions mimicked the gait and manners of the attendant priests. A good deal of excitement was created on the occasion, and a military inquiry was held in the barracks, when the circumstances were explained; so we may infer, since the Roman Catholic clergyman who was present at the inquiry expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the explanation.

At Cork, the other day, a policeman saved a young woman from committing suicide. She had been seduced and abandoned. The seducer was sent for, and as the young woman said she was determined to attempt the act again, the young man agreed to marry her as the only means to prevent her doing so.

A rather disgraceful affair has led to the expulsion of eight "temporary" members of the Hibernian United Service Club, and in which some officers of a light cavalry regiment are unpleasantly involved. The secretary of the club made a formal complaint to the managing committee of the behaviour of a party of those "gentlemen" in the coffee-room on the evening of the 30th of April. He says they were not content with bawling, shouting, and making all sorts of noises, but threw about the potatoes and meat, pelting each other from one table to another, soiling both the carpets and the walls with a shower of sauce and other liquids; and when they were remonstrated with, declared that "they did not mind; it was nothing but a pothouse!" When the committee took up the matter, four of the persons complained of sent apologies, which were deemed satisfactory, but the explanations or replies of the eight subsequently expelled, were not expressive of the due contrition for their offence.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—A dreadful colliery explosion occurred on Saturday at Carnarvon, about ten o'clock in the morning, whereby twelve men were killed, several others being more or less injured. The cause of the accident, as on most of these occasions, is at present unknown, but it is presumed that one of the men must have opened his safety-lamp, or had it broken by a sudden fall of coal from the roof of the pit, which brought with it a "blow" of explosive gas.

MURDER IN A DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.—Miss Margaret Jones, the under-matron of the deaf and dumb institution in Swansea, has been arrested on a charge of having wilfully murdered her male child. Mr. Joseph Masien, the assistant-master of the institution, who has confessed himself the father of the child, and a girl named Margaret Hagarty, were also taken into custody as seriously implicated. The prisoner Jones is accused of having smothered the child under the bedclothes. Masien entered her bedroom soon after by a ladder placed against the window, took away the child, and threw it down a water-closet, where it was found by the police. The parties concerned are considered strictly moral and religious characters. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Found dead," thus leaving the investigation in the hands of the magistrates.

ROYAL BIRTHDAYS.—The fleet at Spithead and in Portsmouth Harbour (comprising upwards of fifty sail, exclusive of gunboat flotilla) dressed in colours on Saturday, and at noon fired a general royal salute in honour of the Queen's birthday. Her Majesty gave the usual annual fête to the crews of the royal squadron and to all the people on the estate at Osborne. Thursday being the 10th anniversary of the birth of her Royal Highness the Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, another grand general salute was fired by the fleet at one o'clock, and the royal yachts hoisted masthead flags.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE LIVERPOOL DOCKS.—Last week a fire, supposed to have originated in spontaneous combustion, broke out in a bonded shed of the Huskisson Dock, Liverpool. Some 200 Artillery men quartered in the New Battery turned out, and made the most energetic exertions to save property and extinguish the flames. The shed was filled with goods, most of which had arrived from France only a few hours before. The soldiers forced an entrance into the shed, dashed in among the burning embers, falling beams, &c., and pulled out all the boxes, bales, and barrels they could lay hands on, and thus saved much valuable merchandise. The shed is very much damaged, the roof and everything combustible about it having been destroyed. The paddle steamers *Arabia*, *Cambria*, and *Margaret*, which happened to be lying alongside the shed in which the fire took place, were cut from their moorings and hauled out into the dock for safety, and along with two screw steamers and several small craft, escaped uninjured. The amount of damage done has not yet been ascertained, but it is stated to be very large, the estimates varying from £5,000 to £10,000.

SEVERE STORM IN BIRMINGHAM.—On Saturday afternoon Birmingham was visited with a very severe storm. Hail-stones of large size fell until in some spots they accumulated to a depth of several inches; torrents of rain swept the streets; houses were flooded, gardens cleared of their contents, drains torn up, and much damage to property done. Many houses in various parts of the town were damaged by lightning. In one house the chimney fell through the roof, and the lightning flashed through the house, but without injury.

COMMITTAL FOR MURDER.—An Irishman, named Peter O'Donnell, has been committed for trial at the next Monmouthshire Assizes on the charge of murdering John Quin, at Stow Fair, Newport. A party of drunken revellers, among whom were the prisoner and the deceased, quarrelled, and the prisoner and the deceased went out to fight in a field called the Stow-fair-field. At the fourth "round" Quin fell. He was lifted up, and blood was found to be gushing from a deep wound between the neck and the collar bone. The man died in a quarter of an hour. O'Donnell immediately ran away, and, being pursued by several men, threatened "to serve them all the same" if they did not keep off. Ultimately, however, he was secured; and, in complete evidence of his guilt, a knife was found near the spot where the fight took place.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—Last week a little girl, the daughter of a draper, of Wells, was playing with some crows at the top-room window (about 30 feet from the ground), when, happening to let one fall, and catching after it, she lost her balance, and fell into the street. Singular to say, she was picked up with no bone broken, and but slightly bruised.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday morning a fatal accident occurred to the keeper of the railway gates across the highway from Deeping to Stamford. A pilot-engine was coming down the line over the crossing, and the gatekeeper, believing that the engine could not pass without striking the gates, rushed over to close them, but, unfortunately, having done so, he was overtaken by the engine, which threw him down and killed him on the spot.

A FATAL WEDDING.—Henry Green, a pitman, got married in Gateshead on Monday week; and the Maine law was not observed on the occasion. Intemperance and disorder spread from the house of the new-married people to the lane in which they lived; and two men, named Edwards and Watson, who were married to sisters, quarrelled, and came into angry and violent collision in the lane. Rosanna Turnbull, living in an adjoining lane, heard the disturbance, and went to see what was the matter. She found the combatants to be her own sons-in-law, and strove to part them. Edwards, unwilling to be meddled with, struck her a blow, and on the following evening she died. Deceased was a stout, heavy woman, 73 years of age.

STORMS IN THE WEST RIDING.—A heavy thunderstorm passed over the West Riding of Yorkshire on Thursday. The thunder and lightning were fearful at Bradford Moor, where a man named John Blakey, aged 63, was struck dead by the electric fluid. The Midland Railway was flooded in two or three places, and the traffic obstructed at Calverley Bridge. Several villages in low situations were also inundated.

FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY AT ST. PAUL'S.

MORE than two centuries have elapsed since, under a charter of King Charles II., this charity was instituted, for aiding necessitous clergymen, for pensioning and assisting their widows and aged single daughters, and for educating, apprenticing, and providing outfits for their sons.

It appears that, for some years after its establishment, this society, whose objects were so laudable, had to contend with many difficulties; but from 1674 it has prospered, and a sermon has since been uninterruptedly preached on its behalf every year.

The Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, in pursuance of this custom, celebrated, last week, their 202nd anniversary festival by a full chorus, in St. Paul's Cathedral. Amongst those attending the festival were the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Winchester, Bangor, Ripon, St. Asaph, Lincoln, Chichester, St. David's, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Lord Berners, Vice-Chancellor Stuart, and the Dean of Windsor. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Jeremie, Margaret's Professor at Cambridge, from the text, 41st Psalm—"Blessed is the man that considereth the poor and needy," and was most attentively listened to; and the choral service was most beautifully rendered, under the direction of the organist of St. Paul's.

In the evening the usual dinner, at Merchant Taylors' Hall, was attended by a numerous company, and presided over by the Lord Mayor. From the report it appeared, that, during the last year, two hundred and seventeen clergymen received temporary assistance from the corporation—the total sum granted having been £3,840; and that £3,484 was expended in apprenticing and educating the sons and daughters of clergymen, many of whom were put to college and prepared for the higher professions.

The subscriptions announced amounted to upwards of £10,000, including a special sum of £6,000—the terms upon which it is to be enjoyed having been recently settled by Vice-Chancellor Stuart. This sum is to be divided so as to provide exhibitions of not less than £50 each for the sons of clergymen, to educate them for the church—they not being allowed to take pupils, or enter into other occupations.

NEW STATUES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Government has commissioned statues of Burke and Curran for St. Stephen's Hall. These statues complete the series of twelve great ornaments of the House of Commons, and continue the theory of taking representatives of popularity and service from both sides of the House. Thus we have, in pairs, Hampden and Falkland, Seiden and Clarendon, Somers and Walpole, Pitt and Fox. The price of the new figures is £1,000 each. Mr. Theed is entrusted with the statue of Burke; Mr. Carew with that of Curran.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Lord Stanley of Alderley distributed the prizes to the Students of the Metropolitan School of Art on Saturday last, at Marlborough House. In the course of his observations he announced that it had been determined to hold in the year 1858 an exhibition of those works of ornamental art produced since the establishment of the schools of art, as articles of commerce, which, either in their original design, or in their entire or partial execution, have been carried out by those who have derived instruction from the schools. The works would consist of carvings in all materials, furniture, metal working, pottery, &c. He also spoke of another and still more important measure for promoting the extension of art instruction. Instead of limiting the award of prizes to students taught in the Schools of Art, the department would hereafter hold examinations, at which any person might present himself to be examined in free hand and mechanical drawing. If a certain standard of excellence were attained, then the student would receive a prize, and the school where he was educated, if a poor school, would obtain an allowance, to repay, as it were, the cost which had been incurred in teaching by drawing. By degrees, it was intended to extend this system to all parts of the United Kingdom.

PHOTOGRAPHY ON LINEN.—Messrs. Meyer, of Regent Street, have recently discovered a process by which photographic pictures may be taken on linen, and then painted in oils. At their gallery may be seen several specimens, remarkable for delicacy of finish. The portraits of the Members of the Peace Congress are admirable.

THE IRISH MILITIA.—A meeting of the Irish Peers, Members of Parliament, Lieutenants of Counties, &c., is to take place to-day (Saturday), for the purpose of considering what plan it would be advisable to offer for the consideration of the Government, so as to place the militia staff of that country on an efficient and effective footing.

RUSSIAN SPOILS AT PARIS.—Some works of art brought as trophies of victory from Sebastopol have just been placed on the terrace of the Tuileries bordering on the river. They are composed of two sphinxes, in marble, of a large size, and the pediment of a building, the centre of which is formed by the double-headed eagle; whilst on the right and left are groups of ships and naval instruments.

A NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.—The bankers, Heine and Haller, have succeeded in being summoned to Berlin, to meet Baron von Stoecker, the great banker of St. Petersburg, and M. Perrier, of Paris, in order to consult with them as to the conditions of a new loan which the Emperor of Russia intends contracting.

A POIS NER POISONED.—A letter from the Hague, in the Brussels "Indépendance," says:—"At Zvenhuizen an attempt by a husband to poison his wife has resulted providentially for the intended victim, but fatally to the author of the crime. The assassin seized a moment at dinner when the wife was absent, to throw poison into her plate. The woman had no sooner returned than the husband, on some frivolous pretext, left the room. The wife was about to resume her meal when she suddenly perceived a spider fall from the ceiling into her plate; she took the insect out, but a whim, not difficult to understand, decided her to change her plate for that of her husband. You imagine already the denouement of this horrible drama. The poisoner, returning in a minute or two, ate the food, and some hours afterwards expired in agony, but not before making a complete avowal of his crime."

THE QUEEN LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL AT HAMBLE.

THE foundation stone of the Military Hospital at Hamble, of which we had an engraving last week, was laid by her Majesty on the 19th inst., and on another page the reader will find a representation of the scene.

The ceremony, as the reader will readily imagine, was of the most imposing kind. The arrangements for the accommodation of the Royal visitors were unexceptionable. The jetty was decorated by an archway of evergreens surmounted by a crown. The entire length was covered with scarlet cloth, and at the land end was a roomy platform for the presentation of the address by the corporation of Southampton. The ground was covered with spectators, and entirely lined with detachments of soldiers, who reached from the jetty, about a quarter of a mile, to the spot at which the ceremony took place. The troops present on the occasion consisted of 400 men of the 22nd regiment, 600 of the 7th and 23rd Fusiliers, and 70 men of each of the regiments of Staffordshire, Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Surrey, and Armagh Militia. The county police were also on the ground to preserve order. The weather, though squally in the morning, became beautifully fine in the course of the day.

The Queen, on arriving in the "Fairy," was received by the naval and military authorities, and by the sheriff, the mayor, the aldermen, and the common councillors, all arrayed in their robes of state. The architect, the contractors, and others, having exhibited their plans of the magnificent edifice, her Majesty proceeded to perform the ceremony, in which the Bishop of Winchester, the clergy, and a numerous choir took part.

The stone bore the following inscription:—"This stone was laid on the 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1856, by her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, to be the foundation stone of a military hospital for the reception of the sick and wounded soldiers of her army."

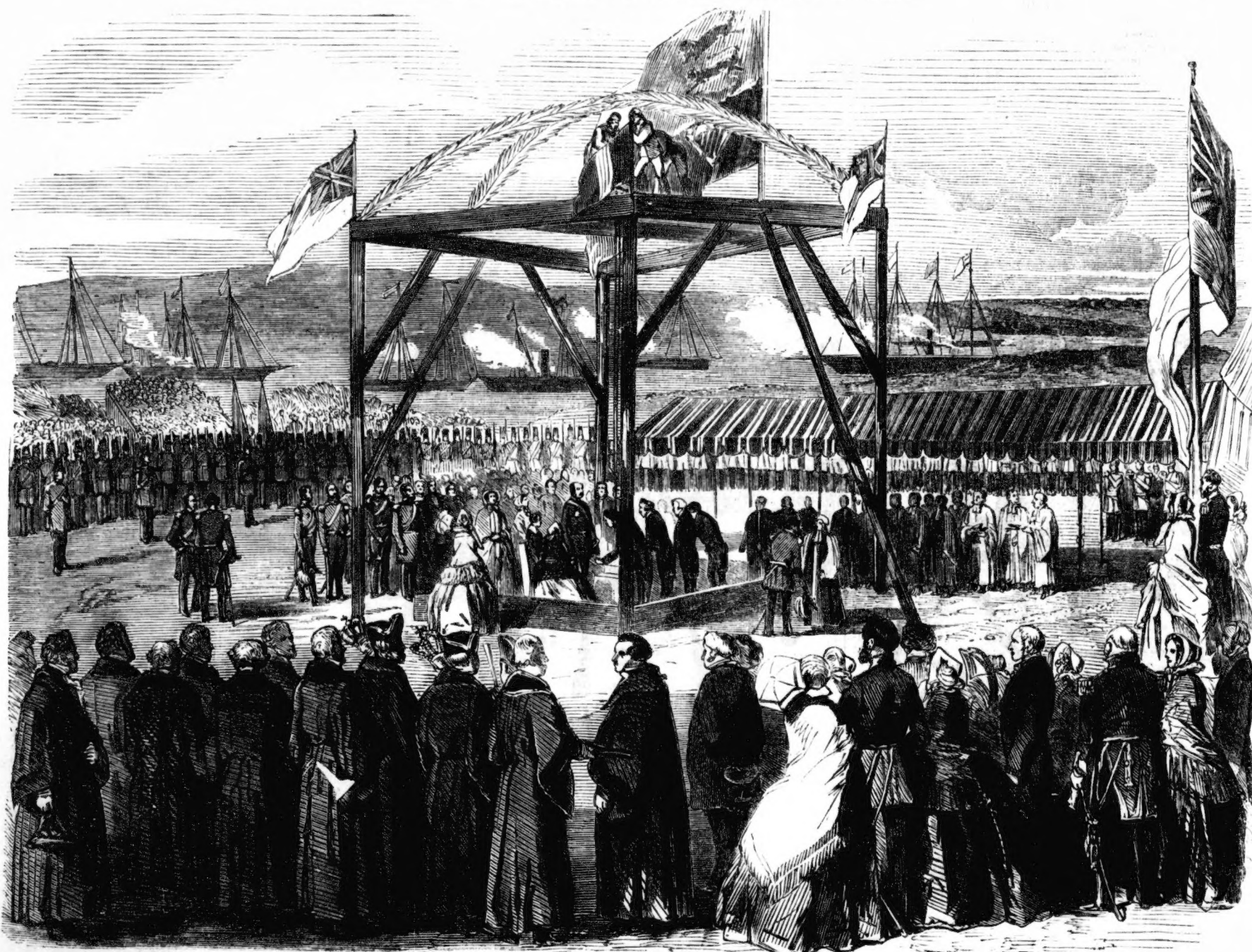
The trowel, which was elegantly chased, also bore an appropriate inscription.

When the ceremony had been performed, and the Old Hundredth Psalm sung by the choir, and the benediction given, and royal salute fired, the Queen, attended by Lord Pamunne, Sir G. Grey, the officers of state and the local authorities retired, amid loud cheers, to a marquee erected for her reception, and after inquiring for the Mayor of Southampton, proceeded to lunch. Her Majesty having passed through the tent, in which a substantial dinner was laid out for the troops in the Old English style, returned to the Royal Yacht and took her departure for Osborne, the guns again thundering forth a salute.

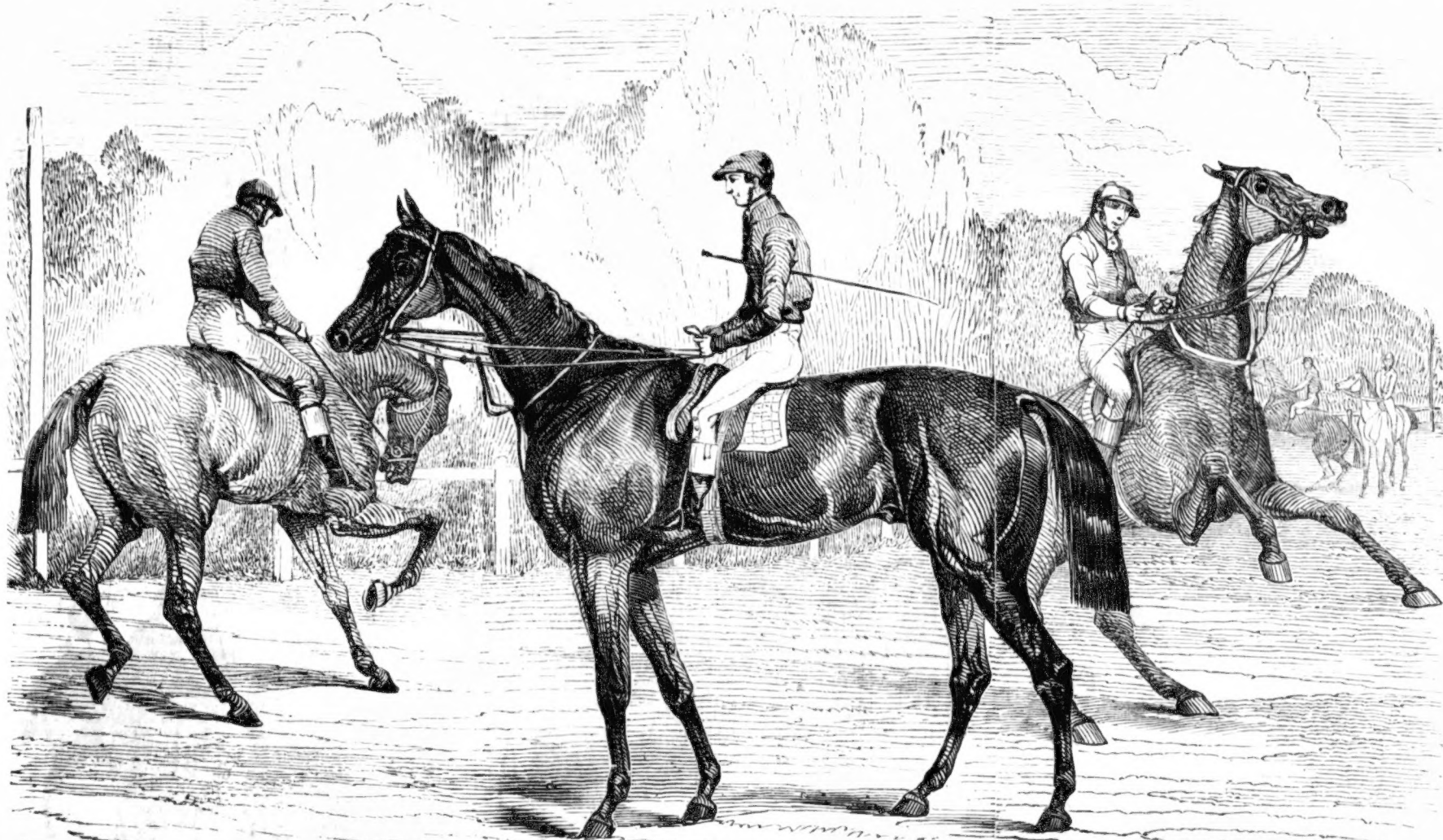
The Mayor and corporation of Southampton, who had secured for themselves the steamboat *Medina*, followed, and after proceeding some short distance down the river, partook of a grand banquet on board, and returned in the afternoon. A display of fireworks on the water in the evening terminated the impressive proceedings.



THE FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.



THE QUEEN LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL AT HAMBLE.



EPSOM RACES: DERBY FAVOURITES.

"THE DERBY."

THERE is a saying (some of our readers have heard it, perhaps) that one half the world knows nothing of how the other half lives. That remark may not be novel, but it is very philosophical, and the Derby illustrates it. Let us assume even that one-half the world is very fond of horses—whether in the respectable "chay," the piquant light cart, the useful wain, the elegant brougham, or the aristocratic chariot, still that half does not know, and can never know, how the other half

lives on horses. A fact may exist in minds that cannot comprehend it; and it is true that a large portion of the British public, and that numbering some of its most important ones, are a sort of moral and mental hippopophagi. Read certain journals; and you see that a whole world, a universe in little, is nothing if not an aggregate centaur, wholly "of the turf, turf." What's Cannobie to you, or you to Cannobie? If Wentworth is by Bay Middleton out of Dart, suppose Fly-by-night isn't a "clipper," what's that to you? But to that little world aforesaid, it is different; these are

acts which give a complexion to its existence; they intrude into its dreams, they sparkle in its smiles, and mingle in its tears. You do not quite understand it; nor do we exactly. But to go once to Epsom on a Derby day, is to be sympathetic for the turf, and for all the turf; and we could no more think of depriving our friend, the aggregate Centaur, of its pictures of the Derby events—the start, the run, the favourites' portraits—than we could have the heart to deprive the politician of his "Parliament," or his "good lady" of her "horrid murder."



EPSOM RACES: THE START FOR THE DERBY.

London, which had been densely thronged during the last day or two by country people, who had made a pilgrimage to the metropolis for the purpose of witnessing the peace rejoicings, was half depopulated on Wednesday, in consequence of the Derby. There had been great fears that all the pleasure of the day would be spoiled by rain—for, about 9 o'clock the night before a storm set in which threatened to interfere, not only with the comfort of the journey, but also the excitement of the race. The rain fell fast and furious for more than five hours, and the race-course was of course affected by the rain. Sporting men, who had backed heavy horses, were in ecstasies. Their horses could run through mud, or anything else; while the favourites being light weights, it was confidently anticipated that they would sink into the soft-soil and be utterly hors de combat. Before noon on Wednesday the sun shone forth in all its brilliancy. There was no occasion for the thin gauze veils which gentlemen usually patronize on the Derby day, Macintosh cap and oil-skin coverings for the head being more generally used on the road as a protection against the showers of mud which were thrown up by the horses' feet. Through Mitcham and the other routes people travelled in large numbers, but most appeared to prefer the railway—the facilities offered by the South Western and the London, Bridge lines being of a very efficient character.

Prince Albert and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, with their suite, were present on the course. The Prince of Prussia was at Epsom about three years ago, but the Prince Consort has not witnessed the race for the Derby since "Little Wonder's year," when he presented a whip to Macdonald, the rider of the winner.

THE RACE.

The Derby Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft. for three year olds; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 2lb; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes; the winner to pay 100 sovs towards the police and regulations of the Course, and 50 sovs to the Judge. The last mile and a half to be run on the New Course. (213 subs.)

Ellington	1
Yellow Jack	2
Camolite	3

SINGULAR CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—About two o'clock on Sunday morning the 11th inst., the servant girl at the Duke of Wellington's, was aroused from her sleep by a continuous screaming, which seemed to be that of a woman. The servant having got up, opened a window which looked upon the back premises, whence the screams appeared to proceed, and intimated that if the noise did not cease, she would fetch a policeman. It was at this time raining and blowing very violently. A man's voice, which appeared to come from the roof, instantly replied, "For God's sake, do fetch a policeman." The servant girl then, by the direction of her master and mistress, who had by this time got up, went to the police station, and returned with some officers. A ladder was procured, and, on mounting it, Mr. Marvell (the host), found a man standing on the roof near a chimney. He had on his night dress only, and was drenched to the skin. In agitated tones he entreated Mr. Marvell to hold him fast. Having reached the ground, he said that he had been robbed, and his mind appeared evidently wandering. He was taken to the Castle Hotel, where it was ascertained that he had been staying. His chamber door, which was locked, was burst open, and the window found thrown open. His money was, of course, found to be all right. He must have gone to bed, and have risen up in a state of somnambulism, opened the window, whence he descended a height of about seven feet on the roof of some stabling belonging to the Castle, thence getting on to the roof of the Duke of Wellington. On awaking from his sleep, and feeling his great danger, he commenced the screaming which aroused the servant girl.

GRAND FLORAL FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—If the mind of Sir Joseph Paxton had been especially directed to the creation of a place perfectly adapted for a floral fete, it could not have been more successful than in the realisation of his multi-purposed building—the Crystal Palace. This adaptability was proved on Saturday, when all the dreams of fairy land seemed to have become facts. The climate was of southern France—the odours were of the tropics, and the exquisite arrangement of colours was as delicious to the eye as the specimens of fruits would have been to the palate. Above 20,000 people—mostly "people of condition"—were present.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—A report has just been issued by the House of Lords on the marriage-law question, with respect to marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The committee discuss the question at considerable length, and are of opinion that the statute of William against marriages within the affinities specified has failed in its object. They believe that the marriages prohibited by the law are carried on to a considerable extent; but in consequence of the secrecy observed, no return can be obtained. The committee do not recommend any legislative enactment either permissive or prohibitory on the subject, but leave the question, with the report and the evidence, to the wisdom of Parliament.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—On Monday morning a lamentable accident occurred to a little boy named George Moore, whose parents reside in Bethnal Green. The father of the deceased, a photographic artist, was engaged in his portrait-room, where he was in the habit of using prussic acid, when the child entered, took a cup from the table, and drank off a portion of the poisonous liquid. Medical assistance was immediately called in, but without avail; the child died.

MAKING OFF WITH A CHILD.—On Saturday a nursemaid who was threading a perambulator along the Westminster Road, had occasion to go into a shop, and left the perambulator and child at the door. She had not been in the shop more than three minutes, when she rushed out after a shabbily-dressed man, who was quietly walking off with the perambulator and its precious occupant. The girl seized the perambulator, when the man sneaked off, and was immediately out of sight. The girl had not the presence of mind to call a policeman. Had he succeeded, what would have been the fate of that baby?

CRIME IN LIVERPOOL.—There were no fewer than 231 prisoners in charge of the Liverpool police, and brought before the magistrates on Monday morning, for offences committed between that time and the previous Saturday. This number is unprecedented even in Liverpool, and is considerably over one prisoner in every 2,000 of the population.

TRIALS OF THE MONSTER GUN.—Several trials of the monster wrought iron gun (engraved in our number for April 12) were made last week at Farnley Reach, near Liverpool. The experiments were deemed very satisfactory by the engineering officers and scientific men under whose superintendence they were made. A target, at the distance of 2,000 yards, was fired at; and on one occasion a plate of iron, similar to those which enclose the sides of the floating batteries, was shivered to atoms at a distance of 120 yards, the force of the concussion also smashing one ball into pieces.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—Baron Talleghand has been selected by the French Government as their Commissioner to the Danubian Principalities; Baron Kolm, the Austrian Intermuncio at Constantinople, is appointed by the Court of Vienna; General Fenton de Benagon is appointed on the part of Russia; and we learn, with great satisfaction, that Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer has been selected as their Commissioner by the British Government. This Special Commission is appointed to proceed to Bucharest, and to consult the population of these provinces as to their future constitution and government.

SPRIS IN THE ENGLISH CAMP.—The Russians say they never had the smallest difficulty in learning what the English were doing. On one occasion—a very windy day—some officers said they were waiting for several hours in expectation of seeing a grand blow-up in Balaklava harbour. A Greek had volunteered to go into the town and set fire to some hay on the north side, and it was hoped that the flames would catch the powder-ships, with the number and position of which the enemy were perfectly acquainted. After a time the Greek returned to say the hay was damp, and he could not set it on fire.

NUNS FROM THE CRIMEA.—The Rev. Mother who founded the Convent at Derby, and who, with fifteen other nuns, attended the sick and wounded at Scutari and the Crimea during the whole of the war, arrived in Derby last week. Miss Nightingale, in one of her letters, declares that the services of these ladies, accustomed beforehand to fever and cholera, were invaluable to her; in so much, that if they had not been with her, the attempt to supply nurses for our army would have been a failure. Just before leaving Balaklava, they received the warmest thanks from Sir J. Hall, head of the medical staff, and from General Codrington.

A CRIMEAN STORY.—On Monday, Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Workhouse, New Road, on William Hexton, a courier, aged 56, who committed self-destruction. The deceased had been in very good circumstances, but for some time past had been a courier. At the breaking out of the late war his son entered the army, and the poor fellow's heart was completely broken when he heard of his son's death. He had received his son's medal from the War Office, and was always looking at it, and on Thursday week, in a fit of excitement, he seized the medal, exclaiming, as he kissed it, "You have been the cause of all this." He rushed frantically up-stairs to the top of the house, and jumped out of window. He was not quite dead when picked up, but after breathing heavily once or twice he expired. The jury returned a verdict of "Insanity."

THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.—The Lords of the Admiralty have issued orders for a fleet of twenty-one transport ships to proceed between this date and the 6th proximo, from England to Balaklava, to embark the British army and material of war. The total measurement of this fleet exceeds 21,000 tons.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, MAY 23.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—TURNER'S PICTURES.

Lord RAVENSWORTH, in calling attention to the proposed new appropriation to St. James's park, suggested, that, while they are being carried into effect, some improvement should be made in the exterior and interior of St. James's Palace. He also suggested that a companion statue to Chantrey's George IV. should be placed on the vacant pedestal in Trafalgar-square; and that the statue of the Duke of Kent, in Portland-place, should be removed to the court of Buckingham House. Lastly, he hoped that some better place would be found for the pictures bequeathed by Turner to the nation than the cellars of the National Gallery, where they were wholly lost to the public.

The Marquis of LANDOWNE regretted that these works of art had for some years been in the worst possible receptacle for pictures—namely, the Court of Chancery. But now they were the property of the nation, he hoped steps would be taken to render them accessible to the public.

A discussion of some length followed, in the course of which Lord St. LEONARD's condemnation the practice of renting splendid mansions in St. James's-square for Public Boards and Commissions, for which humbler houses would suffice; and urged the Government to settle its unseemly dispute with Sir Charles Barry without delay.

SECONDARY PUNISHMENT.

On the motion of Earl STANHOPE, a Select Committee to inquire into the present system of secondary punishment was appointed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SANDHURST COLLEGE.

Mr. F. PEEL, in reply to Colonel North, said it was the intention of the Government to carry into effect the recommendation of the Sandhurst Committee with respect to the establishment of the orphan class of cadets at that College.

THE BISHOP OF BANGOR.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD inquired whether, in consequence of the state of health of several of the prelates of the Church, who are disabled from attending to their dioceses, it is the intention of the Government to take any steps to put in force the powers of the Act 26th of Henry VIII., c. xiv., for the nomination and consecration of suffragans; or, if not, whether the subject is still one which has occupied their attention, with a view to providing a suitable remedy.

Mr. HADFIELD wished to supplement the question by asking whether there was any intention to relieve the bishops from attendance in the House of Lords.

Sir J. PAKINGTON expressed his hope that Lord Palmerston would take into his serious consideration the subject adverted to by Lord Blandford. Mr. STANLEY observed that, as the Act of Henry VIII. could only be put in force at the request of the Bishop himself, it would not meet such a case as that in which he had been particularly concerned, and which had been before the public in a recent correspondence. He asked Lord Palmerston to take into his consideration a case where a mind, which had been of the highest order, through age and infirmity, had lost control over itself.

Lord PALMERSTON acknowledged that the subject was one of very great importance, and added, that the matter was under the consideration of Government. At the same time, it was a question not without difficulty, and could not be hastily decided. It did not, he added, form part of the intention of the Government to propose any change in respect to the attendance of the Bishops in the House of Lords.

THE OATH OF ABJURATION.

The House then, on the motion of Mr. M. GIBSON, went into Committee upon the Oath of Abjuration Bill.

The first and only material clause, abrogating the Oath of Abjuration and the assurance prescribed in the existing Acts, having been agreed to, Lord J. RUSSELL moved a clause prescribing, in lieu of the oath and the assurance, "An oath for securing the Protestant succession to the Crown as by law established," in the following form:—"I, A. B., do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of my power, the succession of the Crown, which succession, by an act entitled 'An Act for the further limitation of the Crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject,' is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants. So help me God."

This clause gave rise to a short discussion, but was ultimately agreed to without a division, as well as a clause prescribing an affirmation in a similar form for Quakers and Moravians.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MAY 26.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Lord LYNCHBURST gave notice he should on a future day ask the Earl of Clarendon whether the Hospodars of the Danubian Principalities were to retain their office during the inquiries of the commissioners of the several Powers.

EXPENDITURE OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE briefly moved for a series of returns, 10 in number, of the expenditure of the Indian Government under different heads, civil and military.

Earl GRANVILLE objected to the motion; the returns would entail great expense and immense labour, without effecting the purpose the Earl of Albemarle had in view.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH believed that the India House would not be able to furnish four-fifths of the returns.

After a suggestion from Earl GRANVILLE, that the Earl of Albemarle should withdraw all the returns and apply to the Board of Control for the information which might be given as to some of them,

The Earl of ALBEMARLE assented to this course, and the motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES BILL.

In the House of Commons, on the order for going into committee upon the Joint-Stock Companies Bill.

Mr. SPOONER inquired the nature of the alterations made in the Bill, and the reasons for them. He objected to its principle, which was contrary, he said, to the commercial policy of this country, and moved to defer the Committee for six months.

Mr. LOWE said, he had made no alteration affecting the principle of the Bill, which had been affirmed by the House; and it would be wasting time to discuss its details, which must be reconsidered in Committee.

The amendment was negatived, and the House went into Committee upon the Bill, the clauses of which, upwards of 100 in number, were under discussion for several hours.

THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. LOWE moved the second reading of the Partnership Amendment (No. 2) Bill.

Mr. ARCHIBALD HASTIE said, it was incumbent upon Mr. Lowe, in order to make out the necessity for this measure, to show that there was a want of capital in the country; but he had not done so, and could not do so, inasmuch as capital was redundant beyond the wants of commerce. After urging specific objections to the Bill, which, instead of destroying, would, he said, create a monopoly of capital, he moved to defer the second reading for six months.

This Amendment was seconded by Mr. GREGG, who appealed to many testimonies, by eminent commercial men, against limited liability, which, he contended, would encourage carelessness and ruinous speculation.

Mr. CARDWELL said he hoped the Bill would pass the second reading without a division, although the Bill would require to be altered in the Committee. The measure which had just passed that stage gave great powers of limited liability to bodies of not less than seven persons, and this was a strong reason why analogous provisions should be made for smaller associations. He pointed out the particulars in which he thought the Bill required changes; but these were for consideration in Committee.

Mr. T. BAKER was opposed to the second reading of the Bill, which wanted the necessary safeguards against fraud, and which could not, in his opinion, be so modified in Committee as to cure its imperfections. The Joint-Stock Companies Bill would give sufficient scope to the principle of limited liability. This Bill carried out a peculiar theory not recognised by the law of any other country.

Mr. BAXTER spoke in favour of the principle of limiting liability. Unlimited liability, he observed, compelled a retiring partner to withdraw his capital, whereas limited liability would induce him to leave it, at least for a time. The Bill, however, in his opinion, went too far, and was too theoretical; but he agreed with Mr. Cardwell that it could be amended in Committee.

Mr. MASTERMAN strongly opposed the Bill.

Mr. KIRK moved that the debate be adjourned.

Upon a division, this motion was negatived by 110 to 75.

Mr. LOWE shortly defended the Bill, which did not, he said, alter the law of partnership properly so called; its object was to get rid of a liability which a perverse ingenuity had unjustly attached to a contract which was not a real partnership; to restrict partnership within its proper

limits; and to relieve parties who were not joint-stock contractors, by lenders of money.

After some remarks by Mr. Hindley, Mr. Kirk, and Mr. Horsfall, the second reading was carried, after a division, by 97 to 66.

The bill was accordingly read a second time.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Pennington Williams' Annuity Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, MAY 27.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Lord LYNCHBURST, according to notice, put a question to the Earl of Clarendon on the affairs of the Danubian Principalities. It had been agreed by the Congress of Paris that the Hospodars, who were known to be subservient to Austria, should be removed from the Principalities, and that the Austrian army should be withdrawn before the Commissioners of the several Powers commenced their task of settling a form of government in those provinces. He wished to know if there was any foundation for the report that the Turkish Government had extended the Hospodars' term of office, and that Austria had agreed to the arrangement.

The Earl of CLARENDON had no knowledge of the circumstances to which Lord Lynchburst referred. He understood from the highest authority on the subject in this country that no such arrangement had been made.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Earl of ELGIN moved for returns of despatches to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governors of the British North American colonies on the military establishments to be maintained in them, and a copy of the report of the Commissioners appointed in 1854 to inquire into the best means of organizing the militia of Canada, and providing an efficient and economical means of defence for the colony. He did not wish to embarrass the Government by the motion; but he thought the rumour that 10,000 troops were to be sent to Canada was likely to create an uneasy feeling in the United States. He deplored the opinion, now gaining too much ground among us, that there was a strong hostile feeling against England on the part of the Americans generally. That enmity to England was felt and expressed more by foreigners, the refugees and immigrants from Great Britain, and disgraced rather the land of their birth than that of their adoption. He therefore deeply deplored the continuance of the enlistment controversy between the two Governments. As to the questions connected with Central America, it was the interest of this country to maintain the independence of these States; but the Government had put the most restrictive interpretation on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty: it insisted that the parties to it might continue to exercise a right of protection in Central America, and he feared the arguments for so doing might be turned against themselves. Returning to the proposed increase of the military force in Canada, he said he would not oppose it, if there was a distinct understanding that it was for imperial purposes only, and not a colonial measure, or not intended to supersede the colonial militia.

The Earl of CLARENDON assured the House that the Government was anxious to maintain the most friendly relations with the United States. As soon as it was found the enlistment was likely to give offence it was stopped, and there was nothing one government could do to another, or one gentleman to another, in the way of apology, that he was not ready to offer. As to the Central American question, he thought the meaning of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was quite clear; it was prospective in all its provisions, but it did not imply that England was to give up anything she possessed at the time of the treaty. The first time he had ever heard of a new interpretation having been put on the terms of the treaty was from Mr. Buchanan. The Government had no wish whatever to extend its possessions in Central America; and it once offered to refer the question for impartial arbitration to a third Power; but it could not do what was not contemplated by the treaty, merely because it was told a new interpretation had been put upon it. To this offer of arbitration no reply had yet been received from the American Government. He was glad to hear from the Earl of Elgin that the American people generally entertained a friendly feeling towards this country, because language had been employed by official men in the United States which, if used in that House, would have been denounced by the public as the language of men who desired to excite the two nations to a quarrel.

Lord PAMMUR explained that troops were to be sent to Canada, not solely for imperial reasons. Only five regiments, averaging 800 men each, were to be sent out, which were not enough either to damp the energy of the colonists or excite alarm in the United States.

Earl GREY expressed his satisfaction at the explanations of the Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. STAFFORD made an appeal to Mr. MIALL, with reference to his motion respecting the temporalities of the Irish Church, not to bring forward a subject calculated to awaken bitter feelings in Ireland on the eve of a national rejoicing. He moved that the House do adjourn.

Mr. MIALL complained of a want of courtesy on the part of Mr. Stafford, in not giving him notice of this intimation, and declined to postpone his motion.

After some conversation, Mr. Stafford withdrew his motion for adjournment.

On the motion of Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, the 5th article of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, embodied in the Act of Union, having been read by the Clerk,

Mr. MIALL then moved a resolution pledging the House to consider in committee the temporalities of the Irish Church, and other pecuniary provisions made by law for religious teaching and worship in Ireland. He described what he considered to be the harsh and oppressive forms which Irish ecclesiastical policy had assumed from the reign of William III. Endowment—one of these forms—he maintained, was utterly inapplicable to the present condition and religious feelings of the country; it was a policy which must be retraced, and, as indiscriminate endowment was impracticable, an impartial system of disendowment should be adopted, combined with the religious equality of all sects in Ireland—a remedy, he thought, not more violent than the disease. He proceeded to discuss one or two of the grave objections suggested to the policy which he recommended. He did not seek to extinguish rights, as had been actually done by the Tithe Commutation Act—but merely to re-appropriate. The objection that this would be confiscation he met by urging that a re-distribution of the Church revenues for the benefit of the people at large would be, on the contrary, strictly according with the principles of justice. Lastly, he contended that his plan would not, as alleged, aim a heavy blow at Protestantism; he drew a distinction, he said, between Protestantism as a religious creed, and Protestantism as a political institution. He then shadowed out the machinery by which he proposed to carry out his plan, by the establishment of a Court analogous to that for the sale of encumbered estates, with the powers of a court of equity, in which should be vested the fee simple in reversion (saving existing interests of all ecclesiastical endowments by whomsoever enjoyed); and he indicated the classes of ecclesiastical endowments to be admitted upon the funds, and the objects to which the surplus should be applied. He concluded by reading the resolutions which he intended to move in the committee.

Mr. KIRK opposed the motion, and defended the Regium Donum to the Irish Presbyterians.

Mr. W. S. LINDSAY, in defence of the voluntary system in Scotland, compared the state of the unwedded Presbyterian Church in Scotland with that of the endowed Presbyterian Church in Ireland. He supported the motion.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said he hoped the House would mark with its reprobation a project for the disendowment of the Church of Ireland, at a time when it was admitted that that country was in a state of tranquillity and improvement.

Mr. POLLARD URQUHART defended the motion, observing that the strange anomaly, the Irish church establishment, which Protestants admitted to be utterly indefensible on principle, had not even the merit of advancing the interests of Protestantism in Ireland.

Mr. STAFFORD complained of the silence of the Government, and challenged some Member of it to rise and state the course they intended to pursue in respect to a proposition for the re-appropriation of the whole property of the Irish Church.

Mr. HADFIELD supported the motion, contending that religious grants and endowments were calculated to promote irreligion, as well as sectarian bitterness.

Mr. NAPIER condemned in strong terms a proposition to hand over what, he said, was the most sacred of all property, to piers and harbours, and other secular purposes. If this proposition were adopted, its principle must be applied to the Church of England.

Lord PALMERSTON said he regretted very much discussions of this kind, but being compelled to enter into this discussion, he should confine himself to the political part of the question. He could not agree with those who maintained that no value was to be attached to the article of the Union, which, unless it applied to the temporalities of the Church of Ireland, had no meaning at all; but he did not go so far as to hold that it prevented Parliament from dealing with the Irish Church, otherwise he must go further, and hold that it could not deal with the temporalities of the English Church. But they had been told that these endowments had been derived from their proper objects, and were possessed illegally by parties of a different creed from that of the founders. But this likewise applied to the Church of England. These endowments were given to the ministers of religion for religious instruction; and, if the Church changed its original creed, he saw no perversion if the endowments were possessed by the ministers of the religion of the country at the time. He did not agree that the property of the Church was the property of the people; it belonged to the State, which, represented by the Legislature, had the power and the right to deal with it. The real question took the form of "establishment or no establishment." He was decidedly of opinion that a Church establishment was a proper part of the organisation of a civilised country, and essential to the well-being of the community. It had been said that it ought to be the Church of the majority; but, if so, there could not be an established Church in the country where there was no decided majority, and the numbers would vary from time to time. Being, therefore, of opinion that an established Church was essential to every country, and being called upon by the

motion to agree to the substitution of the voluntary system, and feeling, with reference to Ireland, that the motion was at variance with the engagements between the two countries, he should vote against it.

After some remarks by Mr. John McGregor, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by 163 to 93.

The House adjourned until Friday.

REMOVAL OF THE CONVICT PALMER FROM NEWGATE.

PALMER was removed from Newgate prison on the evening of the day on which he was condemned. At about eight o'clock two cabs drove up to Newgate, one of them entering the goal gates, and the other remaining outside the governor's entrance. In a few minutes after, Palmer was brought out of the governor's door and placed in the cab, which, after the entrance of Mr. Weatherhead (the governor) and two officers, drove off as rapidly as possible, scarcely being noticed. A great crowd, however, had collected round the goal gates, and when, a few seconds afterwards, the second cab was brought out empty, and they saw they had been deceived, they immediately rushed after the first cab, which, owing to the crowded state of the thoroughfare, they succeeded in overtaking opposite Hatton Garden. Several hundred persons collected here, and hooted the prisoner in the most excited manner. The cab arrived at the Euston Station in time for the eight o'clock train. At the station, also, there was much excitement, Palmer having been recognised at the instant he arrived on the platform. He was thrust into the middle compartment of a first-class carriage, and the blinds were at once drawn across the windows. Palmer was dressed in convict's costume (having been divested of his own clothes within half an hour after the verdict was given), his feet were ironed, and his hands handcuffed, a cloak covering the whole. Before twelve o'clock Palmer was safely lodged in Stafford Gaol.

The prisoner's brother, accompanied by Mr. John Smith, the solicitor, called at Newgate shortly after seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, but were not allowed to see the prisoner, being told that ample opportunities for an interview would be afforded them at Stafford.

[In fulfilment of the intention announced last week, a supplement, containing a full report of the whole trial, and many interesting portraits, views, &c., &c., is published with the present number.]

THE "THEORY OF THE POINARD."—Signor Dr Manin has addressed to one of the Turin papers a letter on what he calls the "theory of the poinard," denouncing the doctrine of assassination for political purposes as the great enemy of Italy, which the national party must combat. He says, "The great national party in Italy invites, and hopes to win to itself, the whole of its people who really love their country, and especially the most judicious, the most worthy, and the most respected for the unstained honour of their lives. But these men will never answer to that appeal unless the national party separate itself solemnly, absolutely, and irrevocably from assassins. That absolute separation is necessary to conciliate the sympathies of Europe, and to gain to our national cause the respect, the veneration, and the affection which it merits. * * * By exposing to the world our foul and fatal ulcer, I know I perform an act of courage. Italians, now is the time to efface that shameful stigma, to purify ourselves from that enormity. Our hands must be without stain. Let our purity from crime be the mark which shall distinguish the noble defenders of our country from the suicidal instruments of the enemies of all law. Ours shall be the honourable weapons which become noble and truly courageous men, and our duty is to profess and propagate the doctrines of pure and undisputed morality. Let the theory of assassination be left to the Jesuits, and let us abandon the poinard to the Sanfedisti."

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. XX. CULNESS OF THE HOUSE.

THE House of Commons seems to be sinking into a state of atrophy. Since the debate on Kars, it has shown no signs of vigour, and hardly any even of life. It is rarely that 200 Members out of the 658 assemble together; and generally the attendance is not more than 100. "None now but the well-known sticklers to business are seen in the House, excepting that now and then a few of the looser sort just drop in to kill time, or to see "what is up," and then lounge out again. The talk amongst the loungers is of Palmer, "the Derby," the illuminations—but on what is going on in the House few think it worth while to cast away a thought. In fact, though we have still two months of the session to come, the business of the session, that which the loungers call business, is considered to be over. And indeed there does not really appear to be anything ahead at all likely to galvanize the House again into life. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's motion on America will come to nothing. Sir George Grey's Police Bill is as good as passed; and all the Mayors, and Town Clerks, and Aldermen who threatened this measure with war to the knife are gone home. The London Corporation Reform Bill may just stir us up for a time, but will most likely eventually be withdrawn. Sir Frederick Thesiger's opposition to the Jew Bill, *alias* "the Abjuration Oath Bill," is hardly likely to excite much attention, and all the rest of the bills are very common things, and will take their chance—some to pass, and some to be consigned to death at the annual "slaughter of the innocents" which always takes place at the end of the session. Lord Palmerston, who appeared at the beginning to have a stormy voyage before him, with all sorts of rocks, whirlpools, and breakers ahead, now sees land; and Disraeli walks about the lobby as if he were conscious that for this session his occupation is gone. If Lord Colchester's motion on the right of search, in the Lords, had been passed, we should have had an attempt made in the Lower House "to clinch the nail;" but the attempt would have been useless, for there are too many merchants, shipowners, railway men, manufacturers, *et id genus omne*, in the House of Commons to give a chance of success to any motion of censure upon the Government for the abolition of so barbarous a practice as that of right of search. And now that the Lords have rejected the motion so decisively, we shall hear nothing of it in the Commons; or if some ambitious Member, anxious to show his comprehension of the subject, and power of oratory, should make a speech, there it will end.

INCIDENTS OCCUR.

But still there will not be wanting, now and then, a few incidents characteristic of the House, to which we shall have to call attention. One of these occurred last week, which caused some amusement amongst the Members present, and highly elated one Honourable Member in particular, to wit—

MR. JOHN PATRICK MURROUGH.

This gentleman was returned, in 1852, for the borough of Bridport, and his election was a matter of surprise to all who knew him, and it is said, also to himself. Mr. Murrough is a solicitor, and how he first came to think of getting into Parliament, why he went to Bridport, and why the good people of Bridport elected him—are questions which have often been asked, but never satisfactorily answered. Mr. Murrough is described by Dodd as "a liberal and parliamentary reformer, and hostile to all ecclesiastical endowments." And as such the liberal constituency of Bridport elected him. But all this liberalism notwithstanding, Mr. Murrough always sits on the Opposition side, generally opposes her Majesty's Government, and especially on questions which are brought before the House avowedly to turn out the Liberals and bring the Conservatives in. Mr. Murrough is indefatigable in his attendance "about" the House, though he is seldom long together actually within the precincts. One thing he is peculiarly famous for, viz., making and keeping a House, especially if he suspects that he is thereby opposing the Government. So well known is Mr. Murrough by this trait, that he has been called "the honourable and fortieth Member." The Honourable Member does not often speak on any important debate; but when the House is nearly empty, say at twelve or one o'clock, or even so late as two, then he takes it by the ears. His peculiar vocation is to move for returns; and if these returns are opposed, the better he likes his job.

HE MAKES A DISCOVERY.

Some time ago the Hon. Member made a discovery—whether original, or whether it was hinted to him by some one else, history will probably never record—but it was a great discovery for Mr. Murrough. It appears that anciently every Secretary of State was accustomed, when appointed to his office, not only to receive the Seals, but to "take out a patent." This

custom of taking out a patent has, it seems, been disused of late, and it was the discovery that it had so been suffered to fall out of use, that Mr. Murrough most luckily made. We well remember the night when this fortunate revelation first loomed upon the Hon. Member's mind, or rather when it had received itself into definite shape. It was clearly a god-send to Mr. Murrough.

HE REVEALS IT TO THE HOUSE.

On that night, about half-past twelve, the Hon. Member marched into the House with two or three foils under his arm, and as no one was on the Opposition bench usually occupied by the leaders, he took his place there, placed his books upon the table, and leaning over the official box, opened his fire against the offending secretaries with as much pomp and circumstance as if he had been impeaching a Minister. That was a great night for Mr. Murrough. A few years ago he perhaps as little thought of being in Parliament as he did of sitting on the woolsack. And now, lo! he is not only in the House, but in the very position occupied by the great Disraeli, and, before the House and the world, confronting a Ministry and bringing delinquent officials to book. As he leaned over the official box, and pointed with menacing finger to Sir George Grey and Sir Charles Wood, as Disraeli himself does when he is unusually severe, the House rang with laughter; but this did not disturb the Hon. Member—did not the House also laugh when the present "leader of her Majesty's Opposition" first spoke?

HIS DISCOVERY IS POOH-POOHED.

At that time Mr. Murrough was snubbed by the Government, and the return which he moved for was not granted. And everybody thought there was nothing in the point—that Mr. Murrough was wrong—and that the House would hear no more of his discovery. But last week, lo! the Hon. Member was again seen in the lobby loaded with books; and once more he rose to press for these returns. This time the old place was occupied, and therefore he took his usual post.

THERE IS SOMETHING IN IT, AND THE GOVERNMENT CONFESSES ITS FAULTS.

At first the House seemed disposed to laugh again, but it soon became known that there really was something in the point, and that in fact the Government had been wrong and Mr. Murrough right. And therefore, as Mr. Murrough proceeded, instead of laughing, the House cheered—ay, and cheered lustily too. And when Mr. M. sat down, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer arose and said, "that though the law officers of the Crown, to whom the matter had been referred, had not given formally their opinion, he was ready to confess that it would have been more regular if the Secretaries of State had taken out patents," to those who know Mr. Murrough, and understand his position in the House, the scene was very amusing. And as to the Hon. Member himself, nothing could exceed his elation. This was not the first time that he had come into collision with the Government, but he had generally got the worst of it; and especially when he meddled, as he had done more than once, with that Tartar, the Attorney-General. But now he was the victor, and he had actually heard with his own ears, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, the Chancellor of the Exchequer of England, confess that her Majesty's Secretaries of State had acted irregularly, and that he, Mr. Patrick Murrough, was quite right.

HE IS ELATED, BUT MERCIFUL.

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer sat down, expressing his hope that the Honourable Member would not then press for the returns, we shall not soon forget Mr. Murrough's rising. He was clearly "master of the situation," and he determined to show it. The following were the words which he uttered, (we wish we could photograph the Honourable Member's manner of uttering them):—"I have no desire to embarrass her Majesty's Government; and as the Law Officers of the Crown coincide with me in opinion—(loud cheers)—I shall not at present press for the returns." (Loud cheers.) Some said these cheers had a derisive flavour about them, but the Honourable Member tasted no such flavour. To him they were all genuine; and we have no doubt are still ringing in his ears. That might seem "an era to date from" in the Honourable Member's history; and in after life, when the great events of 1856, such as the Treaty of Peace, &c., are alluded to in his presence, he will say—"Ah! that happened in the year in which I brought Lord Palmerston's Government to book."

THE OPERA—LA TRAVIATA.

It was highly necessary that any establishment pretending to give representations of contemporaneous Italian opera should bring out the "Traviata," this season; accordingly, Verdi's last "practicable" work (for the "Vêpres Siciliennes" is not adapted to every stage) was, as a matter of course, announced early in the season by Mr. Gye; while Mr. Lumley, instead of announcing it with any considerable energy, has, with very great promptness, produced it.

Let it not be imagined, however, that we are addressing any reproach to Mr. Gye, who, in the face of almost, if not quite, as many difficulties as Mr. Lumley had to encounter, has brought out a series of operas with an attention to the *mise en scene* which less "enterprising" managers would have shrunk from, involving, as it did, an outlay which, in the first instance, appeared by no means certain to be a profitable one.

We have already spoken of the subject of the "Traviata," which is no other than that of the highly modern "Dame aux Camélias," and which is therefore, according to all the best theories, utterly unfit for serious operatic treatment.

The "Dame aux Camélias" is a drama which belongs altogether to the realist-school. The heroine, as far as everything but her heart is concerned, is a real *lorette*. The lover is the real "amant de cœur," except as regards the purity of his affection; and the father would be the most natural father in the world, if he did not behave with unnatural and unnecessary cruelty towards his darling son. The original success of the piece was owing principally to the insight it gave the public into the lives of ladies over whose existence it is customary to throw a veil; but Verdi's librettist has thrown back the period of the drama to the eighteenth century, by which its "realism" is considerably diminished. The beings of a past age, as partaking more or less of the nature of spirits, may be supposed to communicate with one another by a less gross medium than that of speech, which explains why Lucrezia Borgia can be accepted as an habitual vocalist, while every one would be shocked by the appearance of a Madame LaFarge on the lyric stage.

How the "Traviata" would have succeeded if the original period of the piece (Dumas' *file*) had been preserved, it is impossible to say; but we think the music alone would have carried the work through, and are almost certain that the acting of Mlle. Piccolomini would have done so under any circumstances.

However, to put such speculations on one side, Violetta (Piccolomini), the charming, superficially immoral, but fundamentally virtuous and thoroughly consumptive heroine, is receiving a party of friends at her house, and the entertainment is rapidly gaining the dubious character of an orgie.

The lover, Alfredo (Calzolari), relieves the monotony of his thoughts, which turn extremely towards love, by singing a *brindisi*, which is a lively air in six-eight time, though rather deficient in the *morbidezza* which should have characterised it, coming as it does from a man who boasts of his bacchanalian tendencies, simply to conceal the fact that he is suffering from exaggerated amateness. The waltz, which is played by the orchestra throughout this scene, is both sentimental and seductive, and lends an appropriate colour to the dialogue between the future lovers.

The declaration of love uttered by Alfredo forms the commencement to one of those "disconnected" duets with which Verdi has been reproached, but which are only disconnected when compared with the formulated duets of other composers, whom, in this respect at least, it is by no means necessary to imitate. The opening *motivo*, which Calzolari sang with great feeling, occurs several times in the opera—whenever, in fact, the composer wishes to suggest the intense affection which the heroine feels towards her lover. Violetta's waltz-like air, which follows, is interrupted by the tenor's melody, which here assumes the form of a serenade, and concludes with a brilliant coda in which a modification of the serenade is pleasingly and skilfully introduced. An *extente* of a thoroughly cordiale

description exists between the lovers when the curtain falls at the end of the first act.

In Act 2, the happiness of the lovers is disturbed by the heavy, though virtuous, fate of Germont (Beccantini), who persuades Violetta to desert her adorer, and attempts to console the latter by singing a very beautiful air, in which he reminds him of his childhood but which is, nevertheless, enthusiastically applauded by the audience. After a meeting Violetta at one of those orgies, which appear to have charms for both, insults her grossly, and leads up to a *finale*, which is cleverly written, but which at the same time presents some rather striking reminiscences of Bellini.

In the third act Violetta is dying. The lovers remember nothing but their mutual affection, and the father pretends not to remember that he has been the cause of all their grief. The most remarkable *monologue* in the act are two lovely duets—one placed and happy, the other passionate and full of despair—for the tenor and soprano; and a final *trio* (the funeral accompaniment of which somewhat suggests the "Miserere" of the "Trovatore"), at the end of which a few parades from Alfredo's air are introduced, just as Violetta is expiring.

The acting of Mlle. Piccolomini was full of tenderness and pathos. Her voice is a pure soprano, of which there are so very few examples, and although her vocalisation is uncertain, in the more passionate she sings as if inspired. Her painful scenes in the last act, were, however, made too physically and outwardly real. She absolutely interfered with the concerted music by her coughing, which was doubtless executed on the most phthisical principles, and accordingly gained the applause of several eminent auscultators, who on the next occasion will, we trust, bring their stethoscopes with them.

A STREET IN BAKTCHI-SERAI.

A NARROW valley to the south-west of Simpheropol contains the town of Baktchi-serai, which is so hidden by the steep sides of the ravine that it might be passed again and again by the traveller without its existence being suspected.

This town, "the City of the Khans," of whose narrow, tortuous streets, one is represented by the engraving in another page, extends for nearly three miles along the narrow valley. The glory of Baktchi-serai has long since departed; but whether considered with reference to its present position or its past grandeur, it is an object of no slight interest to the intelligent. At this period, from being situated in that renowned province whose shores were selected by the two great nations of modern Europe as the ground on which to do battle with the Muscovite aggressor, and where a great war has just been brought to a somewhat sudden conclusion, the scene it presents is, of course, peculiarly exciting, and curious indeed to behold. The place, according to the latest accounts, is thronged with Greek spies and Russian soldiers; the streets are crowded with a motley assemblage of Germans and Italians, Jews and Greeks; the inns are full; and the "Rabbitskin," as the Russians nickname the English subaltern, from his attachment to that famous winter coat, is in full force and has full possession.

We will just endeavour to give the reader some idea of one visit to this place, the description of which we have been perusing. A party of English are coming thither from Simpheropol. Rada follows them all the way to Baktchi-serai, shutting out the view. There is a magnificent road in the course of construction, but as yet it is only metalled in patches. A number of wretched-looking Tartars, and still more miserable militiamen, are employed here and there on the road, the direction of which is marked out not only by neat posts, but by the wires of the electric telegraph. Their path lies across the open country, which is cut up in all directions by the enormous traffic. Tains of telegrams, of arabas of droskies, and of ambulance wagons from Baktchi-serai, and the front, constantly obstruct their progress. Great numbers of learded and dirty militiamen are on the march northwards, and the country is everywhere studded with groups of soldiers and deserted cantonments. The sick and invalids who pass them are numerous; indeed, they count one convoy of forty-five arabas, each holding five or six men, and two or three trains of the kind passed on their right and left towards Simpheropol. At dusk they enter the town, fogged and wet; the main street is so thronged with soldiery that it is difficult to get the cart through, and they have a long search for a resting place. At length they find their way to shelter in a very dirty *café*, where there is unfortunately a billiard table in much vogue. They manage to get some dinner and wine in the course of the evening, the chief part of the former being an omel-tet. Some Cossacks come in, and insist on making each of them take a glass of vodka, or potato brandy. It is frightful to be obliged to look as if they liked it. Then they have incursions made by young men upon them, and when they lie down to rest, click, click, click, click, go the eternal billiard balls, and the uncouth enumeration of the game by the Muscovite marker. In the end sleep conquers them, and even the fleas are disregarded.

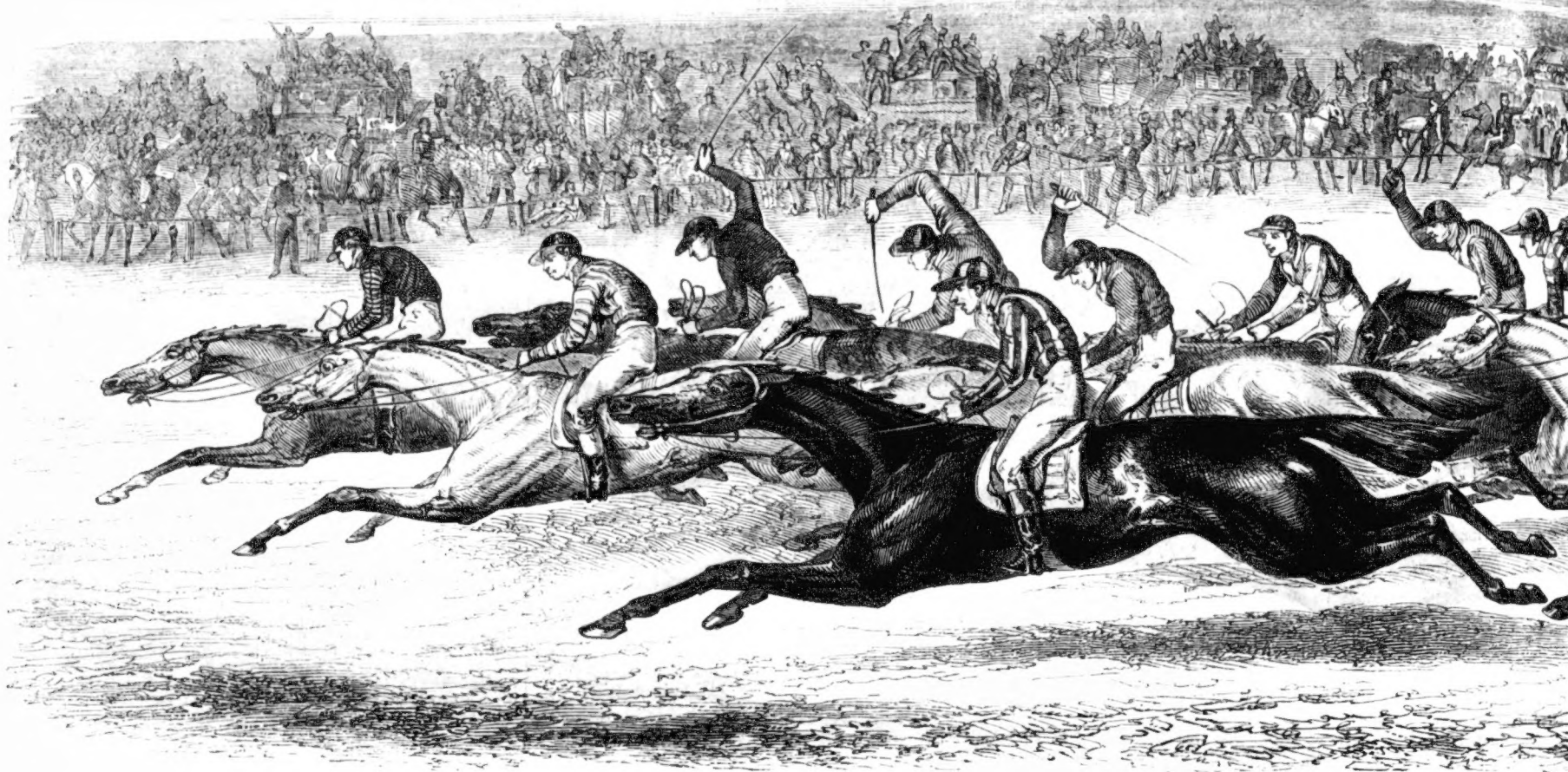
Far different was Baktchi-serai in other days; and still may the visitor find numerous memorials of its former greatness. At about the centre of the town is a valley, shaped like a cauldron, where the Tartar sovereigns of the Crimea had their palace. This Palace of the Khans is now standing in its original form, but is converted into an hospital. There, however, surrounded by splendid buildings and magnificent woods, the latest Tartar rulers maintained their state; and there, by-the-by, in 1787, Catherine, the cruel and voluptuous Czarina, rested to partake of grand oaks and listen to the strains of enchanting music. At that time it was decreed politic to fix upon a capital for the region acquired by Russia with so little scruple. Prince Potemkin, the Czarina's favourite minister, readily settled the claim. He decided the matter by tossing up a coin, and Simpheropol, the ancient capital of the Crimea, had the luck to be chosen. Accordingly, Simpheropol became the seat of government. There the barracks were erected, and a strong garrison established; and it was the great place till the hereditary ambition of the Czars and the scientific skill of an English engineer made a Russian Gibraltar out of that insignificant port, to which the latest conquerors of the Crimea had given the name of Sebastopol.

CRIM-TARTARS LEAVING A MOSQUE.

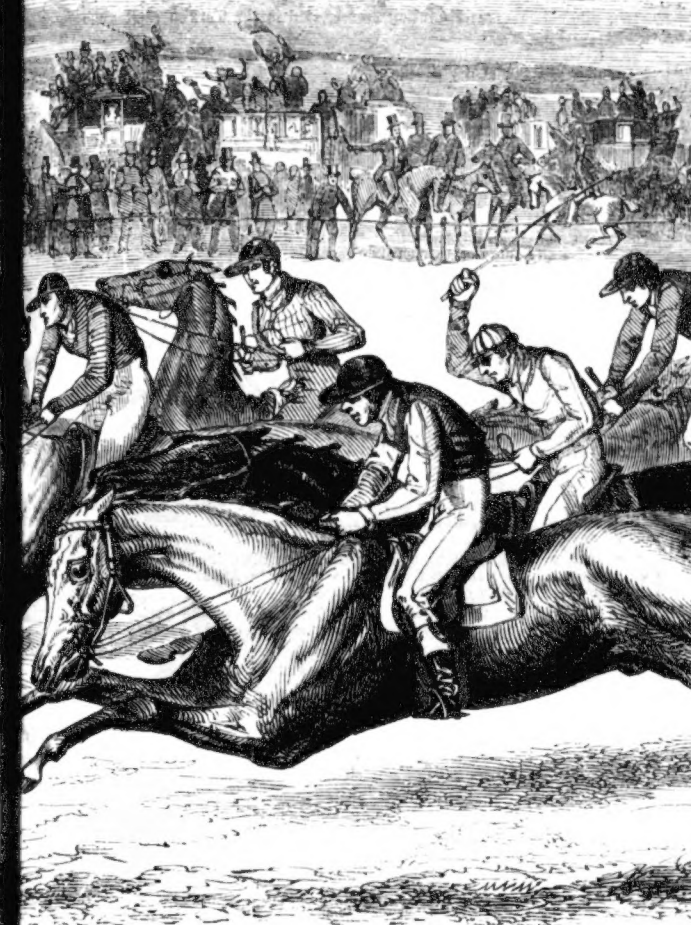
CONSIDERING the Tartar exodus, which we illustrated last week the fact of no fewer than fifteen hundred families of that race leaving, as exiles, the region to which their fathers came as conquerors—a region, moreover, to which recent events and present circumstances have given a world-wide fame, we have no doubt that our engraving on page 401, will be regarded as opportune.

And who can help reflecting on the eventful centuries that have rolled by since the Tartars did appear in the Crimea as conquerors? About the middle of the thirteenth century, when St. Louis presided over the destinies of France, and just two years before the birth of that mighty monarch who formed the various races inhabiting our Island into one nation, and won, by his laws, the proud title of the "English Justinian," Zenghis Khan added that province, now known as the Crimea to the great Western Tartar empire, over which he exercised sway. From his fierce warriors, and from those who followed the standard of the conquering Tamerlane, is derived the descent of the Tartars of the Crimea, who have since been oppressed for a time by the merchant-princes of Genoa, subdued by the Turks, and, as time rolled on, subjugated by the Russians.

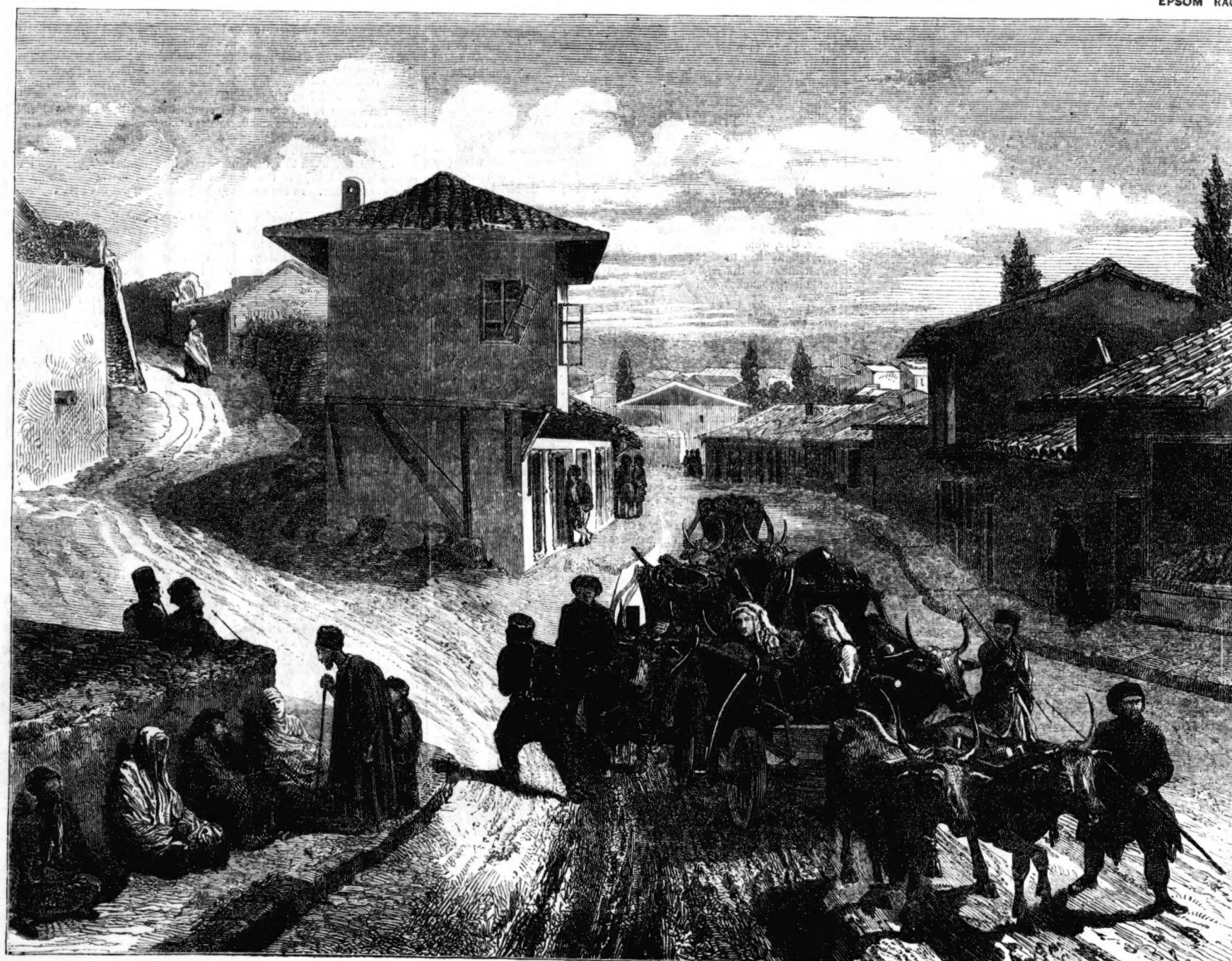
These Tartars are by recent writers on the Crimea said to have retained, both in form and feature, much of their primitive conformation. They are peculiar in appearance and aspect, distinguished by features short but compact faces, round and somewhat swollen, and black hair lacking lustre. Many of the Tartar damsels, while emerging from their teens, are graceful in form, and beautiful in face, with cat-like eyes, and skins of a yellow hue, flushed with crimson. But about the old women there linger no traces of those particular charms which are wont to fascinate the hearts of the other sex—the fact being, that when they become mothers, and approach thirty, all their charms vanish like the morning dew; and they become plain in feature to a degree seldom experienced among the grand races who have made modern Europe. It is mentioned by Kock, in his work on the Crimea, as an interesting fact, that these Tartars do not now speak the language of their countrymen in the Caucasus, but have a dialect only slightly differing from that which prevails in Constantinople.



EPSOM RACES:

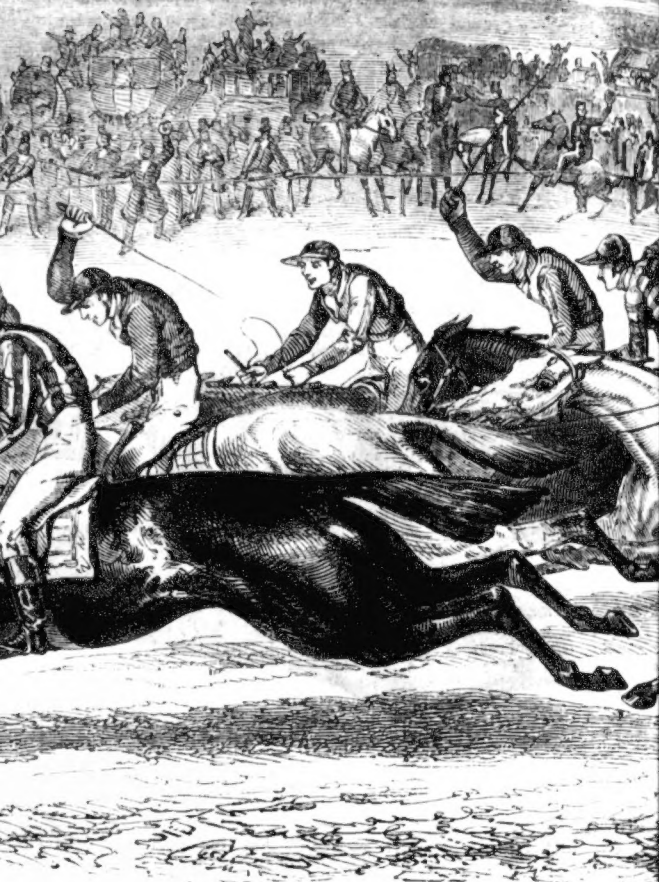


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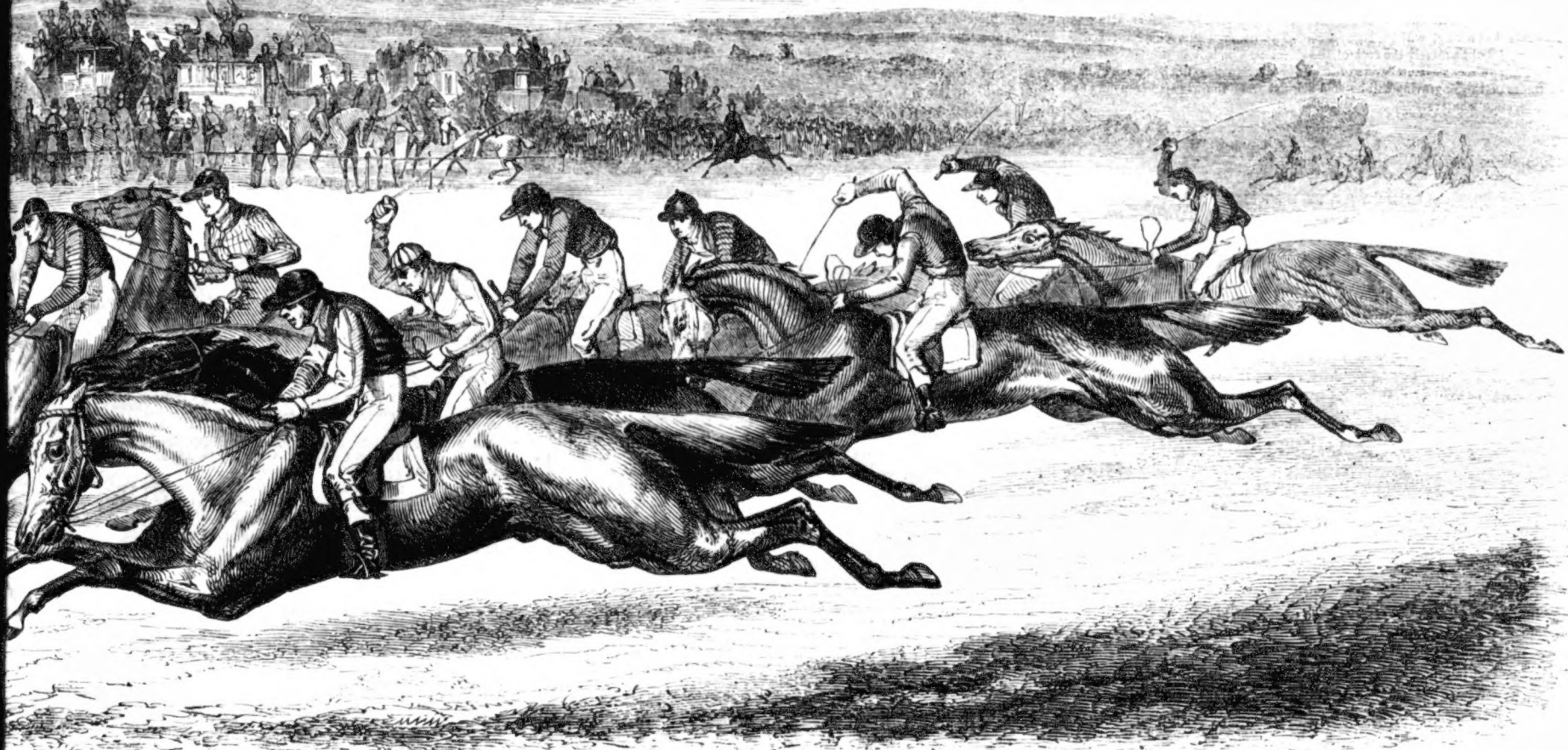


A STREET IN BAKTCHI-SERAI.—(FROM A DRAWING BY RAFFET.)





EPSOM RACES.



TATTENHAM CORNER.



CRIM-TARTARS LEAVING A MOSQUE.—(FROM A DRAWING BY RAFFET.)

LIFE SIZE PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN.

ON Saturday next, June 7, 1856, the Magnificent Engraving of the LIFE SIZE PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN will be published in connection with the Number of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES of that date.

This Engraving, which has been several months in preparation, has been executed from a drawing made especially for the purpose, and may claim to rank with the most successful portraits of her Majesty heretofore published.

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The size of the paper on which the engraving will be printed is 25 inches by 33. None but the finest impressions will be permitted to leave the office, and only regular purchasers of the paper will be supplied with them.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1856.

THE TRIAL OF PALMER.

THE time has now arrived when the case of PALMER can be discussed by journalists, without any of the scruples which naturally beset them when it was under the consideration of a jury. To be sure, these scruples are carried too far. No jurymen are allowed to read what may appear in papers on the subject of a trial during his performance of his duty; and if his judgment is in no danger from the press, whose is?—or why should not the press talk on subjects of which the public is everywhere talking? However, the law leans to the prisoner, as is humane and natural, and the tenderness of the law ought not to be allowed to be a reproach to the severity of journalism. We gladly abstained from saying one word which could imply our belief in PALMER's guilt, so long as the court had the case under consideration. But the trial itself now becomes as fair a subject of criticism as the proceedings of any other English tribunal.

We repeat what we said the other day, that a more august spectacle could not easily be found. A prisoner with us has every chance. Ample time and leisure are given him; an Act of Parliament, if need be, is passed for his sake; he is not examined himself, as is the case in France; the most is sure to be made of everything in his favour, from the zeal of a great, powerful, and accomplished profession—nay, the blacker the charge, the more, we think, the chances are in his favour! Judges are elaborately cautious in warning the jury against all prejudice. The Crown prosecutor does not give his own opinion even; and if he is bound to make the most of the facts, does not dwell on their horrible nature. We give our poor rogues few enough chances of avoiding the treadmill, and mere poverty is often the real cause of their coming to it; but a thoroughly great rogue gets the fairest play—much more consideration than CHARLES the First got! His feelings are spared, as STRAFFORD's never were, or LOUIS the SIXTEENTH's. He represents, for the time, the accused innocence of all England, and all England's chance of a fair trial. And it is that fact which justifies it all—the care and consideration, which makes simple people get almost angry and impatient about him; and that fact makes his trial a venerable scene, engaging the curiosity of a nation. The criminal is something higher than a criminal. As the serpent was sacred on the ancient Nile—he is a symbol.

This PALMER trial displayed all these characteristics, and on a scale such as this country has rarely witnessed before. Had Rugeley been a log village in the "far West," the man would have been hanged by the populace before Cook was buried. That his character was bad—that his circumstances were desperate—that he had easy access to poison—that COOK died in sudden, striking, and terrible agonies—these facts would have carried him to a tree in five minutes. But not so here. His case was investigated as calmly as the question of the moon's rotation. Rabbits and guinea-pigs were sacrificed, like the "innocent ape" of JUVENAL; and the court heard, with the utmost consideration, that COOK was of weak constitution, and had been seen drunk—that people sometimes died mysteriously of convulsions—that he might have died of *angina pectoris*, and that a *post mortem*, made under unfavourable circumstances, had not discovered as much as some other *post mortems*.

The counsel on both sides supported the renown of their profession and their nations. COCKBURN made a fine speech of the Scottish school—lucid, logical, strong; SHEE, a fine speech of the Irish one—bold, plausible, and glowing. SHEE was blamed for expressing his individual belief in the prisoner's character. It is a point which deserves notice. Now, SHEE was not at all called upon to do this. The public are secure against an advocate, because they know he is an advocate; and this it is which justifies his vocation and his arts—and justified it in the eye of a moralist like Dr. JOHNSON. But when one advocate expresses his private belief in this way, he throws a difficulty on the rest of the profession—indeed, he strictly makes the profession impossible. He throws a slur on those barristers who do not choose to express their private beliefs so. Is not an advocate bound to take a cause—bad or good—and make the best of it? Clearly he is; and he requires the protection of his silence, and we put up with the risks for the sake of the good of the practice. To us it seems that SHEE was wrong—inasmuch as he violated the etiquette of the bar. But we can understand perfectly that he did it in the purest zeal, supported by an honest conviction,—though we set it down partly to that theatrical tendency which made him read

the letter of PALMER to his wife—a letter which affected us (we must say) with a feeling of loathing and sickness, and the reading of which ought to have been a greater punishment to the prisoner than the sentence of the law.

Our readers know that we had our apprehensions about the parade of science which we foresaw would be made in this case. Every science has its obscure and difficult points; and if we were not to act in common matters except with scientific certainties in our favour, we should find life a very difficult business. Fortunately, the great principle of common sense, employed upon common probabilities, is a sufficient guide. No house is mathematically straight, but houses stand. In everything we must trust to an approximation; in no one thing does everybody agree. But here the best science was on the side of justice. The express declaration of BRODIE's opinion was quite sufficient for the conscience of a plain and honest man. We are always told, in such trials, of the dangers of "circumstantial" evidence; but it is upon that that we must really depend in every relation of life, from the nature of things. Who does not found his opinions about things of every day on circumstantial—i.e., indirect moral evidence? Who does not act on it towards his friends and in his business? Why, a man cannot have much more than circumstantial evidence for believing himself the son of his father and mother!

And now, a word to EWART and Co., who are for abolishing the punishment of death. They sometimes tell us that it does not deter men from crime. What, then, was PALMER afraid of, when he laid his plans for poisoning with impunity, and did his best to buy strychnia the second time without exciting suspicion? And will not many be alarmed from such attempts, when they see the awful risks to be run? Again, if the feeling of the country be such that the authorities dare not now spare PALMER—is not that sufficient to establish the principle that such punishments are demanded by the instinct of a whole nation?—that they are natural in this country, although civilised so as to produce such a trial as we have seen?

THE NOBLE BRITISH SPORT.

THERE would be little reason in attempting to revive the sentiments of Martin Marprelate in these days, and among the most overworked people in Europe. Of toil we have enough, Heaven knows; and despite the undoubted "dignity of labour," we have sometimes been of opinion that a little idleness—even Continental idleness—would do this over-toiling nation no harm. If, then, we go on to express little more admiration of one of our Noble British Sports than of a certain Noble British Art, and to intimate that it might be as well if the one were as near extinction as the other, we hope it will not be set down as the effervescence of a puritanical, shop-keeping spirit.

And between the Turf and the Ring—even between the professional betting-man and the professional pugilist—there do indeed appear to be some distinctions; chief of which, however, seems to be, that the former has gone out of repute, and the other has not. Is that a harsh conclusion? In so far as it will jar upon the minds of a large number of people, we suppose it is; but, in so far as it affects the question of public morality, we aver that it is not. Considering, indeed, the professed object of the Noble Art on the one hand, and the Noble Sport on the other, the former has the advantage in comparison. Courage is necessary to the perfect morale of a people; and the professed excuse for the barbarities of pugilism is (or was) the maintenance of British pluck. Of course, the plea was monstrously absurd and false; but since the professed objects of the Turf are equally fallacious, and that, at best, it relates to the improvement, not of men but of horses, the Turf hasn't the best of it. The uses of the Turf, at the best, are comprised in a unit—the abuses are a thousand strong.

Every man acquainted with the racing world is aware that it is a huge agglomeration of gambling and fraud, of weakness and wickedness, and its Atlas a black leg. It is surrounded by an atmosphere of immorality almost as fatal as fascinating; and though, undoubtedly, many of the most honourable men in England interest themselves in "sporting events," what are their numbers compared with those whose interest in them is the interest of "sharps" and gamblers? Every year the Turf brings down social and moral ruin on hundreds of men; hundreds of men every year succumb to the attractions of a betting-book, whose names are entered in no good record in this world any more. The influence of such a state of things on public morality must be something enormous; and we suspect that even the signal example now before the eyes of the world in the career of William Palmer, would lose its speciality of we could exhibit some dozen domestic interiors this 29th of May. But we are inclined to hope that this unhappy man's story, brought to so fatal a conclusion within twenty-four hours of the Derby meet, will have a wholesome effect upon the racing mind generally, and especially upon those reckless and dishonest speculators who have fairly entered upon the career which, in his case, will terminate—let us not say where. Of course, it would be as absurd to suggest that every gambler will end his career in murder and the scaffold, as that the lion who ate the lying little boy in the spelling-book will devour all little boys who tell fibs; but it is nevertheless impossible to doubt that Palmer dates his fall from the dire embarrassments which followed on Turf transactions. Not that the social immorality which arises from them generally needs any such illustration. Take the number of petty offences, the embezzlements that occur from the same cause every year, the moral degradation that is carried from the same source into a hundred homes every day; and if then that shall seem too great a price to pay for an improved breed of horses, it may also seem worth while to discontinue the Noble British Sport.

ARCHDEACON DENISON'S CITATION.—In Doctor's Commons on Tuesday morning, Archdeacon Denison appeared to a citation, to answer certain questions in respect of his doctrinal preaching. The Archbishop of Canterbury, however, did not appear, in consequence of the Court of Queen's Bench having quashed the mandamus on the ground that the citation ought to have been in the diocese of the Bishop, and not in the province.

THE MINERS' STRIKE IN SCOTLAND.—On Saturday afternoon a meeting of miners was held on the Caltoun Hill. The attendance was small, and the tone of the speakers discouraging. They seemed to think their cause, though a good one, was lost through the unpreparedness of the great body of the miners for a strike.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—Lord John Russell intends to leave England about the middle of July, accompanied by Lady John Russell, for, in the first instance, Switzerland, and ultimately for Italy. The object of his Lordship's visit to the continent is to benefit the health of Lady John Russell. That the Noble Lord contemplates a protracted absence from this country, may be inferred from the circumstance that he intends to let his town mansion in Chesham Place, as well as his seat in the vicinity of Stroud. The rumour that the Noble Lord was going on a diplomatic mission to Italy is without foundation.

MALTA.—From Malta we learn that, though tranquil, the Anglo-Italian Legion are very discontented at only three out of each company daily being allowed to leave the barracks in the Lazaretto and Fort Manoel.

INSPECTION OF THE BRITISH GERMAN LEGION.—On Monday, the Duke of Cambridge inspected the cavalry and infantry of the British German Legion at Shorncliffe. The manoeuvres of the troops gave great satisfaction, and his Royal Highness is represented to have said that, having formed so splendid a force in men and horses, it would be a sin to disband them.

THE QUEEN AT THE TURKISH EMBASSY.—At the residence of the Turkish Embassy a grand ball was given in honour of her Majesty on Tuesday. The Queen herself was present, and opened the ball with M. Musurus, Prince Albert taking the hand of Madame Musurus. Refreshments were served to a most brilliant assembly, in a pavilion which reflected the magnificence of the East; and altogether the "affair" was one of the most successful ever recorded in the "annals of fashion." Her Majesty remained till after midnight.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—The hurricane which passed over Jamaica on the 24th of April, led to many discoveries. Among others, and that, probably, of the greatest interest, was the iron cage in which the Spaniards, when masters of the island, used to put criminals who were sentenced to death, and hang them alive. It was washed up with the bones inside, about three miles from Uppark Camp, near Kingston.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

MR. BRIGHT is recruiting his health at Inverary.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH has intimated his intention of presenting his portrait, and that of the Empress, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

A FEW DAYS AGO a quarryman, named Fothergill, killed a fellow-labourer, named Smith, with his pickaxe, while working in a quarry at Newcastle, because Smith had taunted him with being a slow workman. Fothergill is in custody.

MR. BALLANTINE and MR. PARRY are to be made sergeants-at-law.

THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA, father of Prince Frederick William, is an expected guest at the Court.

A SOCIETY, in commemoration of the restoration of peace, and having for its object the improvement of the condition of the working classes, was formed at Bath on Saturday.

THE FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH ever erected in the Turkish capital was opened on Whit Sunday.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA intends to erect a monument to the late M. Hincelky, opposite the police hotel at Berlin.

THREE CONVICTS managed to make their escape last week, while being conveyed from Wakefield Jail to Woolwich.

THE EMPEROR'S INTENTION of visiting Algeria in September, is again matter of public interest in Paris. It is current that the Emperor intends to apportion fiefs in Algeria, which are to be bestowed as rewards for public services, so as to found great territorial families.

SEVENTY POUNDS, the produce of a dramatic entertainment, given at the camp before Sebastopol, has been sent to Mr. Mitchell for distribution amongst the sufferers by the late fire at Covent Garden Theatre.

SEVERAL MEN in the Limerick depot have recently died, worn out from chest and bowel affections contracted in the Crimean trenches.

THE EXAMPLE OF SADLEIR has been followed by a man named M'Aniff, keeper of a boarding-house in New York. He committed suicide by swallowing oil of almonds, having first written an elaborate letter to the Coroner.

RECEIVING A CRIMEAN MEDAL in pawn subjects a pawnbroker to a penalty of £20, under a recent act.

NONE OF THE TENDERS lately sent in for the conveyance of the mails to Australia have been such as could be entertained. Fresh invitations, embodying a new plan, have been issued.

THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT of the "TIMES" says that a Synod of the Rabbis of France and Algeria is about to be held in Paris, to consider the propriety of transferring the observance of the Jewish Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday.

MUNICH has decreed that the graves of Sennfelder, the inventor of lithography, and Gabelsberger, the inventor of stenography, shall henceforth be carefully kept.

A MARBLE STATUE, beautiful, and in perfect condition, has been dug up in making excavations for the foundations of a church in Atlantis, Greece; it is life-size, and represents a youth leaning on a column.

AUGUSTIN THIERRY, the historian, died at Paris on Wednesday week, at the age of 61. For the last twenty years M. Thierry has been blind. The loss of his sight was brought on by intense literary labour.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR R. DUNDAS will have his flag flying during the summer, for the purpose of exercising a fleet in the Channel.

LORD LYNCHURST attained his 84th year on Wednesday week.

THE SCREW LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIPS remaining in the Black Sea are ordered to return to England without loss of time, and at the same time to bring home as many troops as they can accommodate.

WE DOUBT IT, but it is reported that John Sadleir was seen in New York on the 27th ult.

THE LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF POLAND held its anniversary dinner on Saturday.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT is having considerable quantities of silver, which it has bought up in England and Germany, melted down into bars at the Frankfort Mint.

HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT have made a joint contribution of £500 to the fund for the erection of a Memorial Church at Constantinople.

THE WATERS OF THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE rose and fell many inches for several days lately, with the appearance of a regular ebb and flood. The fluctuations did not last, however, more than half an hour. The phenomenon is ascribed to submarine volcanic action.

MR. PHILIP DELAMOTTE has, we are told, invented a process by which photographic prints may be made to have the permanence of line engravings.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD ADOLPHUS FITZCLARENCE took place on Friday week at the seat of Sir G. Wombwell, in Yorkshire. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was present among the relatives of the Noble Lord.

LORD GOUCH has gone to Constantinople on a special mission.

THE QUARANTINE LAWS are to be suspended in the Sea of Azof, and along the coasts of the Crimea, until the departure of the Allied forces.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS has decided in favour of the husband in the Talbot divorce case. The bill for a divorce "a vinculo matrimonii" has been read a second time.

IF WE MAY CREDIT ACCOUNTS received from Irkutsk, a "digger" movement has taken place in Siberia, owing to the discovery of gold in the bed of the Lena.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLE, announced in the House of Lords, on Monday, that in 103 of the largest country post-offices there had been a revision of the scale of payment, and the salaries of the clerks had been increased. There were 99 other offices now under revision.

HER MAJESTY inspected the 4th and 13th Dragoons at Portsmouth on Monday.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE is coming down by instalments—here cracking a window, there jamming a door, or sending down a bit of ceiling to notify that the rest may be speedily expected.

A NUMBER OF NEW AND LARGE RUSSIAN CANNON have been discovered at Sebastopol.

LORD COWLEY gave a dinner of 52 covers on Saturday, in honour of the birthday of the Queen of England.

GENERAL WILLIAMS has received much attention at St. Petersburg. He was the lion of the most exclusive assemblies.

"GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER" quotes a Neapolitan Journal, called the "Eco del' Esperienza" as an authority for the following proofs of Royal mercy: that no capital punishment had taken place in the Two Sicilies for twenty-four years, and that during that time 9,594 political prisoners had been pardoned!

A FEW CASES OF TYPHUS have occurred in the English camp in the Crimea.

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE MR. CORBETT are erecting a monument to his memory in Farnham churchyard, in lieu of the one put up shortly after his decease.

LORD BROUGHAM is so seriously indisposed as to be compelled to cease from his usual indefatigable attendance in the House of Peers.

THE REMAINS OF PRINCESS PASKIEWICH reached Warsaw on the 18th, and were conveyed from thence to the family estate of Ivagorod, to be interred in the same vault with the late field-marshal.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT presided on Tuesday morning at a meeting of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund.

IT IS SAID to be the intention of the Russian Government to establish a journal in London similar to the "Nord" of Brussels. The Emperor will then have an opportunity of proving, to his own dissatisfaction, that this is not the soil for a hired press.

OBITUARY.

BOUGHTON, SIR W. E. R.—On the 22nd inst., aged sixty-eight, died Sir William Edward Rouse Boughton, Bart., of Lawford Hall, Warwickshire, and Downton House, Suffolk. The deceased Baronet, who was an F.R.S., and tenth of his line, succeeded to the title and estates in 1821, and three years later married Charlotte, youngest daughter of Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq., of Worsley Grange, President of the Horticultural Society, and niece of R. Payne Knight, Esq., of Downton Castle, the celebrated Greek scholar, and patron of literature. He succeeded in the title by his eldest son, Charles Henry, now eleventh Baronet, an officer in the 52nd Regiment of Foot, who was born in 1825, and married in 1853, Mary Caroline, daughter of John M. Severne, Esq., of Thetford, in the county of Northampton. The Rouse family came originally from Sussex, and its name occurs in the roll of Battle Abbey. The death of the seventh Baronet during his minority, by poison, in August, 1780, and the execution of his brother-in-law, Captain Donellan, at the Spring Assizes, at Warwick, in 1781, will be found narrated at considerable length in the "Gentleman's Magazine" of that date.

POWELL, SIR F. G., BART.—Sir Frederick Gustavus Powell, Bart., who died on the 17th inst., at Lenington, was a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to her Majesty, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for Leicestershire. He was a son of the late Sir Thomas Powell, Bart., Groom of the Bed-Chamber to one of the Royal Dukes, by a daughter and co-heir of Sir Isaac Wollaston, Bart. He was raised to the Peerage in 1814, by George IV., then Prince Regent. He succeeded in the title by his son, Frederick Thomas, born in 1816, and married to a daughter of H. L. Spencer, Esq.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

To have the verdict on Palmer, the Derby Day, a fête at the Botanical gardens, and the fireworks and illumination, all in one week, surely must be enough to satisfy the most ardent hunter after excitement. I see that scarcely any crime, however horrible in its details, has caused so much sensation as this Rugeley murder. On Tuesday night Palmer's sentence was everywhere talked about, and those fortunate persons who had been in court, and could narrate little bits of information—how long the jury was away, how the prisoner looked when he heard the verdict, whether Lord Campbell really cried, &c. &c.—found crowds of eager listeners. When we recollect that it was the eve of the Derby, we must allow that the trial must indeed have been a *cause célèbre*, to divide the attention of the British public with the great saturnalia of the turf. An Attorney-General can do himself but little good; his position is gained by those talents, the further display of which we take as a matter of course; but Sir Alexander Cockburn has distinguished himself immensely in this case, both by his opening speech and his reply. Not so Sergeant Stree, who made several very important mistakes, such as the declaration of his belief in his client's innocence, and his bullying the jury as to what would happen to them if they found a verdict of guilty, both a good deal too much in the old Charles Phillips' style. The Sergeant lost his temper, too, several times during the cross-examinations, was very rude to Dr. Taylor, and once even to Lord Campbell himself; and his peroration about the "aged mother," &c., looking at the known facts of the Palmer family, was simply ridiculous. It would have been a good theatrical point with some country juries, pronounced as it was in the most solemn of tones, and enforced with that bang on the desk, and stamp of the foot, in which the Sergeant delights; but it had no effect on the men he addressed, with shrewd-headed Mr. Weaver for their foreman. There is much discussion as to the propriety of hanging Palmer at Stafford, and many men speak of it in an inspired voice, as though the public of the Metropolis really had reason to feel aggrieved; indeed, I am given to understand that many of the windows of the houses fronting New Street had been broken at large prices; and I myself have heard very many persons say that though they never intended to win, they would have been glad to have done so to this man that they would willingly have seen him hanged.

The question as to whether he will come to the gallows, is a matter of course, from his coolness and display of nerve up to the last moment, he certainly is not. A curious instance of this imperturbability is given in the "Times," that after the Attorney-General had finished his speech, he was beckoned to Smith, his solicitor, and whispered to him, "I have a speech that," Smith nodded affirmatively. "I'll do it," said the Attorney-General. "Doesn't it?" was the reply. "Well," rejoined the Attorney-General, "no matter, that does not detract from the excellence of the speech."

Twice this before the illuminations, and shall not be attended to it, as it is never published, as I much doubt the power of a single printer's boy to get it away through such a mob as will be at the exhibition. The subject of these peace riots has already been discussed in the "Times," and those devices that I have already seen off in my own mind, of old stars, and crowns, and V.R.s, the only difference being that they are completely superseding the old oil lamps. By the way, peace with gas companies do not give much hope of a favourable result; that night, as the consumption is expected to be very large, the result of a "pressure" on the gas supply will be very noticeable.

Dr. Lever, the well-known author of "Charles O'Malley," who has for a long time resided on the Continent, is in town. He is a stout, jolly-looking, middle-aged man, and was for many years an army surgeon, where he derived his military knowledge.

Lord Randolph's motion for purifying the Carlton Club of its Peelite, or anti-Liberal members, has ended in smoke. It was ill-timed and ill-considered. Nevertheless, the meeting evoked some exhibition of party feeling. Lord Eglinton, who, since the celebrated tournament, always carries his lance couched, and wanders about looking for windmills to fight, made a long hectoring speech about the indecency of men who only pretended to belong to the Conservative party, but had not its interest at heart, and wound up with some allusions to "persons in the Club who wrote for the newspapers." Upon this, that very clever and particularly indiscreet man, Mr. Abraham Hayward, applying the last remark to himself, rose, and, as one of the dear old Tory organs tells us, "in a voice scarcely audible for emotion," defended himself. This is not the first time that the members of the Carlton Club have expressed their horror at having among them any gentlemen who write for the press. If this feeling were also prevalent at the Reform, I'm afraid a good many resignations or expulsions would take place.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

FOURTH NOTICE.

In noticing the "established reputations" last week, we omitted, purposely, to mention two or three *ex-officio* celebrities, whom we will only allude to now, as bearing on a question rather warmly mooted among artists just at present. This may be called the "Great Line Question." The "line," as every one knows, is that particular portion of the exhibition walls that comes on a level with the eyes of grown-up people. To have his picture hung on the line is of course most desirable to the exhibitor. Also, of course, every artist considers his picture of sufficient merit to be entitled to the coveted position. As a third matter of course—the principle in physics which has decided that if two men ride on a single horse one of them must ride behind—as the Royal Academy admits about six times as many pictures as the line can accommodate, five-sixths of the exhibited works must necessarily be placed either above or below the linear pictorial paradise—hugely, as will be imagined, to the indignation of a great deal more than five-sixths of the exhibitors. The obvious way to settle such a difficulty, would be only to admit such a number of pictures as could be hung within a reasonable distance from the eye, which is, in foreign picture galleries, the invariable rule. But this is not what the artists require. Many of them would rather be hung indifferently than utterly rejected. They one and all declare that they would be willing to take their chance if merit were the only test. But the claims of privilege and favouritism have first to be satisfied—and these are unfortunately rather voracious. It is indeed a great source of pain to anybody interested in art, to see the immense percentage of valuable space that is devoted to the senilities of certain artists, whom it is needless to name, and the unreasonable proportion allotted to abler painters, with the knowledge that many excellent pictures have been utterly rejected, on the specious plea, as intimated in a courteous circular from the Academy, "that a position adequate to their merits" (or words to that effect) could not be found for them. Several cases of the above nature have come under our own observation. But, after all, who has a right to complain? The Royal Academy is an exclusive and self-constituted body—a mere club, in fact. Its members—being human—will naturally give the preference to their own works. The fault lies with the artists and the public, who have suffered the power of artistic life and death to vest itself in the hands of this narrow oligarchy.

We have been induced to make the above remarks by a number of letters we have received from various artists, many of them of distinction, complaining of the injustice with which they have been treated. We decline making any of these cases public. In the first place, we could only give *ex-parte* statements from the injured men; not, we submit, the most impartial judges of their own grievances. Moreover, it would be unreasonable to expect, by any amount of expostulation, to induce Royal Academicians to exercise more self-denial than the rest of their species. We consider it highly creditable to them, as a body, that they have been so far influenced by public opinion as to recognize "outside" merit in the degree they have done. What the artists have to do is simply to withdraw their adhesion from the Royal Academy, instead of hectoring, as eagerly as they do, its scanty dignitaries, once in the possession of which, they would simply act like the predecessors. Let them co-operate honestly, and place their suffrages on a broader basis. We have been delighted by a rumour, which we hope is true, that the second painter in the kingdom (it is only a question if he be not the first) has taken the initiative by declaring his inten-

tion not to offer himself as a candidate for academical honours. At all events, we know, for a fact, that he has not yet registered his name in the list of aspiring associates.

We will now resume our remarks on the pictures.

No. 203, "Highland Nurse." Sir E. Landseer. Dedicated to Miss Nightingale. A pretty study of deer, painted with what may be termed Sir Edwin's "insolence of power." The incident is a wounded stag, whose wounds two does are affectionately licking: not the most savoury subject, and, viewed as a compliment to the noble object of its dedication, in questionable taste.

No. 823, "Un Corillo Andaluz." D. C. Gibson. A very truthful study of the more ignoble phase of Spanish life, most carefully painted, hanging just above Mr. Phillips' "Don Pepito" (No. 329), a charming portrait of one of the artist's most charming seniors, the two form a contrast, as representing severally the St. Giles's and St. James's of the Peninsula, greatly to the advantage of both artists. If their juxtaposition be not accidental, here is at all events an indication of something like taste in the much-abused "Hanging Committee."

No. 336, "Street Scene in Cairo." J. F. Lewis. We are afraid to give this little picture such praise as would be commensurate with our admiration of it. It is equal to the artist's most delicate water-colour subjects, with the superior brilliancy of the oil medium. We indeed were a long time in deciding that it was not itself a water-colour painting, with the tints brought out by some subtle contrivance of varnish with which we were unacquainted. But it is oil, and oil most marvellously used. It is a picture that might be easily passed over from its minuteness. We advise all future visitors to look first for it, and then at it, carefully. For mere atmosphere alone it could scarcely be surpassed. The effect of distance, given by the flying pigeons (in the sun), relieved by the shadow of the overhanging street, is as startling as those of the stereoscope.

No. 373, "The Compilers." F. P. Poole, A.R.A. This is an artist who has seriously realized the high expectations formed from his early works. The explanation, we think, is the too easy degeneration into "effective" manner. The present picture is a mere study of focussed torch-light in a cavern, that does not strike us as being remarkably true. The characters are nonentities.

No. 451, "Glenners leaving the Stubble-field." T. Uwins, R.A. The most glaring illustration of the "line" grievance in the collection. It is a large picture, enjoying about the best light and position in the rooms; but, harsh as the statement may appear, it is very little better painted than a respectable sign. To criticise it in detail would be preposterous.

No. 122, "Bard Helen." Helen, fearing her lover's desertion, runs by the side of his horse as his foot-pager. W. L. Windus. As a picture, below a good dramatic story, this (with the possible exception of Paton's "Helen") is certainly the best in the exhibition. The two verses of the old Scotch ballad, quoted in the catalogue, explain the subject thus:

"Lord John he rode; Bard Helen ran

A five long summer's day,

Until they came to Clyde Water,

Was filled from bank to brae.

"Seest thou yon water, Helen," said he,

"That flows from bank to brim?"

"I trust to God, Lord John," she said,

"You ne'er will see me swim!"

though the explanation was scarcely needed. The action of the figures—the feverish, despairing intensity of the girl's worn form, with the mocking callousness of the rider—tell their own history. Probably the best, because the most difficult, point in the picture, is the effort of "action" alluded to. The water is in the immediate foreground, and the figures are coming straight towards you. The horse—well used to fording or swimming—is just entering the stream; the girl is clinging to the bridle, her poor, dragging, and jostled limbs, in vain endeavouring to keep pace with her eager head. The colouring is subdued, a little too "silvery" perhaps, but still beautiful; and the detail worthy of the best pre-Raphaelites, though wholly free from the affectation of the minor members of that school. We remember Mr. Windus most favourably some years ago, as a promising artist in a provincial town (we beg Liverpool's pardon for the epithet), and have wondered to see so little of him in London. We are glad to see he has been only nursing his powers for so great a spring. This beautiful picture is *not* on the line, nor even thoroughly in sight.

No. 61, "The First Buttons." D. H. Friston. The title explains this picture, which is very unassuming, and very humorous. It has the advantage of not being an imitation either of Wilkie, Webster, or E. Goodall (it is no less strange than true that people actually do imitate Goodall)—witness Mr. G. P. O'Neill's large picture of the "Market Day." The boy in his first buttons is a capital urchin—such as Leech would have found out if he had been brought up in the country—and the proud tailor is the very man who would exult in the misfit before us. Strange to say, the scene takes place in a real English room, into which real light penetrates, and not in a low-browed Dutch "interior," as is customary in such cases. A fair companion to the above is a version of the much hackneyed "Richard and Kate," which is crisp and Teniers-like. The oil couple are becomingly jovial, and their dwelling is just the *ménage* so historic a Darby and Joan would be likely to get about them. The bit of landscape seen through the door—indicating the road to the fair—dotted with straggling merry-makers, is in perfect sunshine. We praise these little pictures with the sincerest goodwill, as we like to see men doing the work they are fit for with patience and good heart. There is a third "little bit of fun" that we would not pass over—No. 513, "Toothache in the Middle Ages," by H. S. Marks. This, it must be admitted, is pure caricature, but it is intensely ludicrous. We prefer a good clown to a bad Hamlet.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS
IN OTHER DAYS.

WHILE the inhabitants of the Metropolis are celebrating with illuminations the restoration of that peace so necessary to our national prosperity and our commercial development, one's mind is naturally conducted, by a train of associations, to days gone by, to other periods of our history, when England came victorious out of her struggles. We have made inquiry into the form which the public joy assumed on such occasions, and find that even so far back as 1697, when William of Orange had concluded that peace of Ryswick, which Mr. Macaulay celebrates with so much fervour, the temple designed by Sir Martin Beckman was unceasingly admired for its architectural beauty and proportions.

FIREWORKS IN HONOUR OF THE
PEACE OF 1748.

When peace was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, the displays of fireworks in celebration of the event were regarded as magnificent and marvellous, and the effect is said to have been greatly enhanced by handsome temporary structures reared for the purpose of masking them. Of

the illuminations which on that occasion delighted the eyes of the populace, the reader may form a clear idea from two of the engravings on our next page. One of them represents the fireworks on the Thames; and the other shows the arrangement of them in St. James's Square. At the latter spot, the erection was 410 feet long, and 114 feet in height to the top of the royal arms, the whole being richly ornamented, in relief, with gilt statues of the Goddess of Peace, of Liberty, &c. The other represents the fireworks which were then displayed on the Thames. The fireworks were introduced by a grand overture of warlike instruments, composed by Handel. After Handel's music had ceased, a salute of 101 guns was fired from six, twelve, and twenty-four pounders. Some idea of the extent of the firework display may be formed by the following list of materials:—

A Return of the Number of Pieces fired on this occasion.	
Sky rockets (honorary).....	483
Calivers.....	48
Girandole.....	48
In flights.....	10,072
Total, from 4 oz. to 6 lb. wt., 10,650	
Air balloons.....	87
Tourbillons.....	88
Regulated pieces.....	21
Figured pieces.....	30
Pots d'Aigrettes.....	180
Pots de Brins.....	12,300
Casades.....	21
Vertical suns and wheels.....	136
Fixed suns.....	71
Fountains.....	160
Jerbs.....	260
Lances.....	3,700
Maroons.....	5,000

PEACE JUBILEE IN 1814.

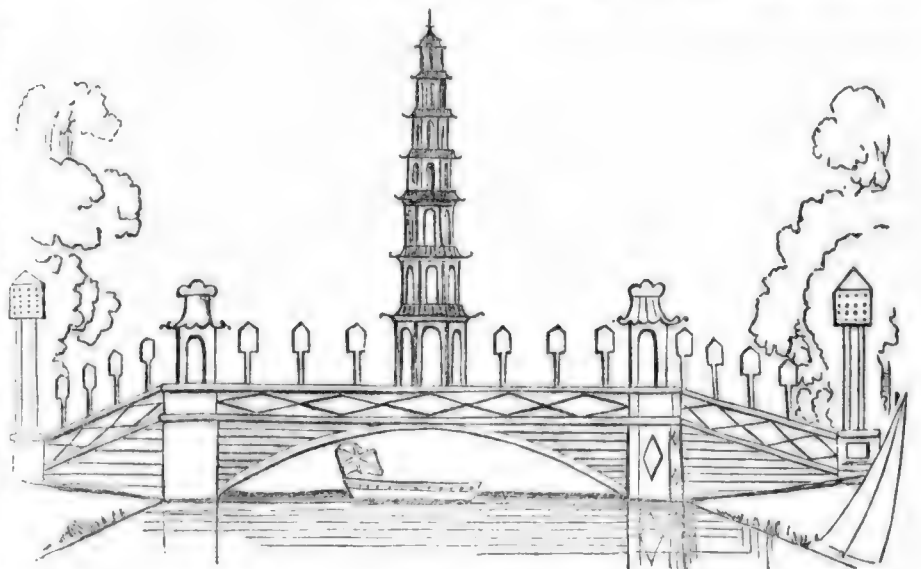
Never, perhaps, in the annals of the Metropolis, had so immense a number of people been brought together on any previous public rejoicing as on the day of the grand jubilee, viz., Aug. 1, 1814. After repeated delays, this day, being the centenary of the accession of the House of Brunswick to the throne, and also the anniversary of the battle of the Nile, was selected for the celebration of the peace. It was announced that further postponement would be necessary in case of unfavourable weather. The morning came—the sky was darkened—the rain descended in torrents, and the expected pleasures were given up for the moment as lost. Sunday had been fine, and thousands promenade the parks until a late hour of the night. The apprehension of disappointment was, however, soon relieved; for between 10 and 11 the sun appeared in all his glory, and countless numbers from "all the country round," flocked to the scene of attraction. The "Times" account of this event says:—"The appearance of all the streets leading to the parks was without any parallel that we know of; the shops in some streets were shut up; as all were walking or running or riding in the same direction, it was difficult to proceed in an opposite one." The Serpentine presented a gay appearance from the circumstance of miniature fleets being placed there (see engraving), and a naval engagement commenced about six by a cannonading between the foremost vessels, some of which hoisted the French and American, and others the English colours. Both shores were lined with people anxious to witness this mimic fight, and in the general eagerness many were forced into the water. The French and Americans were, of course, obliged to strike their colours. An interval of nearly an hour and a-half followed without further movement. At dark, however, the English fleet formed and came down with a fair wind to attack that of the French lying at anchor; a tremendous cannonade followed, when the French and American fleets were driven ashore, and the English ships towed back to their original moorings.

The following account of the naval engagement is from the "Times."—"As evening fell, the dreadful note of preparation startled us; sails were bent, flags hoisted, cannoners embarked, and tow ropes launched through the house-holes. The sun was now approaching to his setting, and in the warlike conceptions of the time, the immense multitude that crowded the shore, in rank upon rank, and thousand upon thousand, gleaming in that deep and coloured light, might pass for an army in waiting to see the contest of the fleets decided. It is unfortunate that we are confined to a simple narrative, for plain prose is unworthy of transmitting the glories of the day. As the surrounding bells tolled, the headmost ship of the British line got under way, and bore down on the starboard tack, and in ten minutes opened her fire, which was immediately returned by the whole of the French line. The British van followed in succession. Each ship opened its fire as it dropped against her antagonist, and the combat was sustained without any obvious advantage for a considerable time; but as the smoke cleared off, the leading ship of the British was observed to swing right on shore, her fire almost silenced and her masts in a tottering condition. In this emergency a breeze sprang up, and the *Admiral*, a three-decker, moving majestically down with her consorts, took her station on the larboard of the French line. The firing now commenced with tremendous effect. The cheering of the British was universal, the shouts of the spectators gave still higher animation to these sportive assertions of their country's fame—the headmost of the French line was seen to cut her cable and run; at half-past eight her second attempted to follow her example, but the loss of her mainmast disabled her, and she struck after a broadside. The engagement still continued with the centre and rear, but it was now less for honour than safety. The British fire redoubled—both fleets were lost in volumes of smoke. The *Admiral*, by a masterly manoeuvre, threw herself into a raking position, and at 10 minutes past eight the enemies' flag ship ceased her fire, not having then a stick left standing. The battle now gradually decayed, broadsides were discharged at intervals, as the ships ranged up by their opponents that had not yet struck; but the fortune of the day was decided, and within ten minutes to nine the last gun had fired. The moon, that had risen in clouded majesty, now

"Unveiled her peerless light."

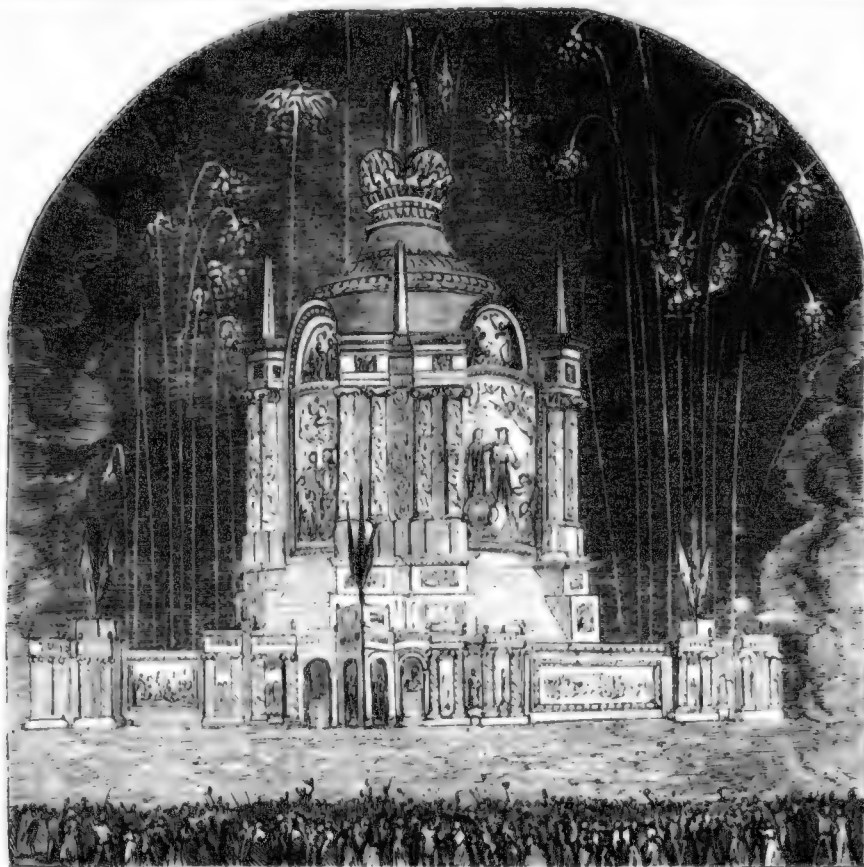
And on the dark her silver mantle threw."

About ten o'clock the spectators were suddenly surprised by the instantaneous bursting on their sight of a ship on fire. This was at first beheld as a calamity, but in a few minutes it was perceived that she was bearing down on the American ships, which were already on the shore. The awful grandeur of this scene drew forth bursts of acclamation from both shores of the Serpentine, and in a few minutes the first ship of the enemies' line which lay in her way was set on fire, and this was followed by another, until the whole American and French fleets were set on fire and demolished. Soon after this fire-works began, and Hyde Park presented a phenomenon

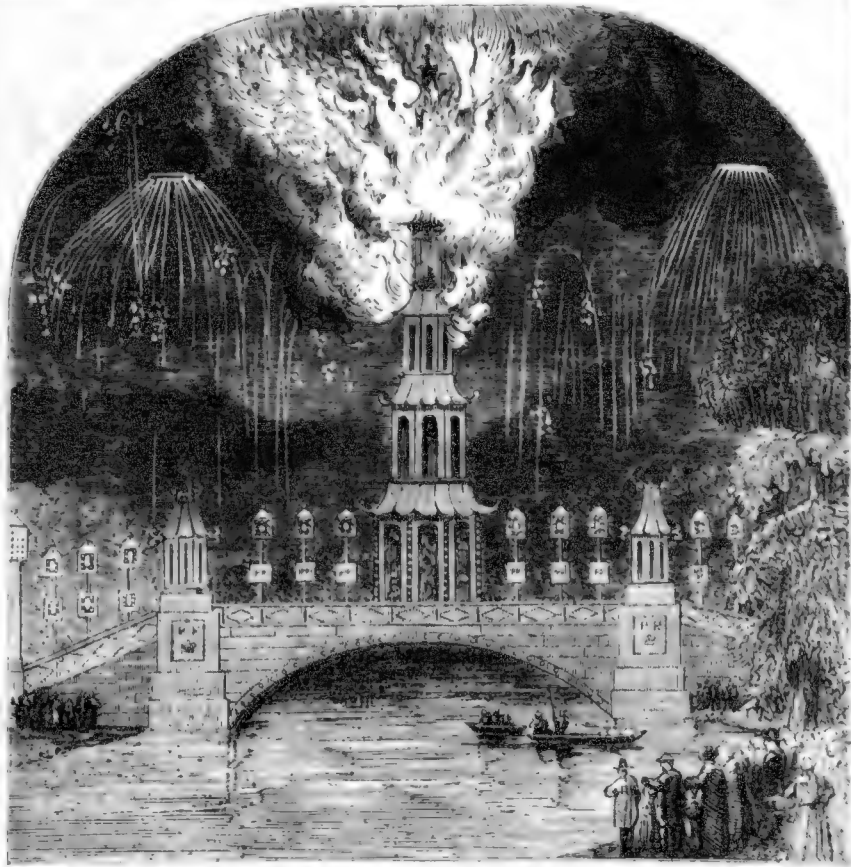


THE CHINESE BRIDGE AND PAGOODA IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

(AFTER A SIMILE OF AN ENGRAVING IN THE "TIMES" NEWSPAPER, AUG. 21, 1814.)

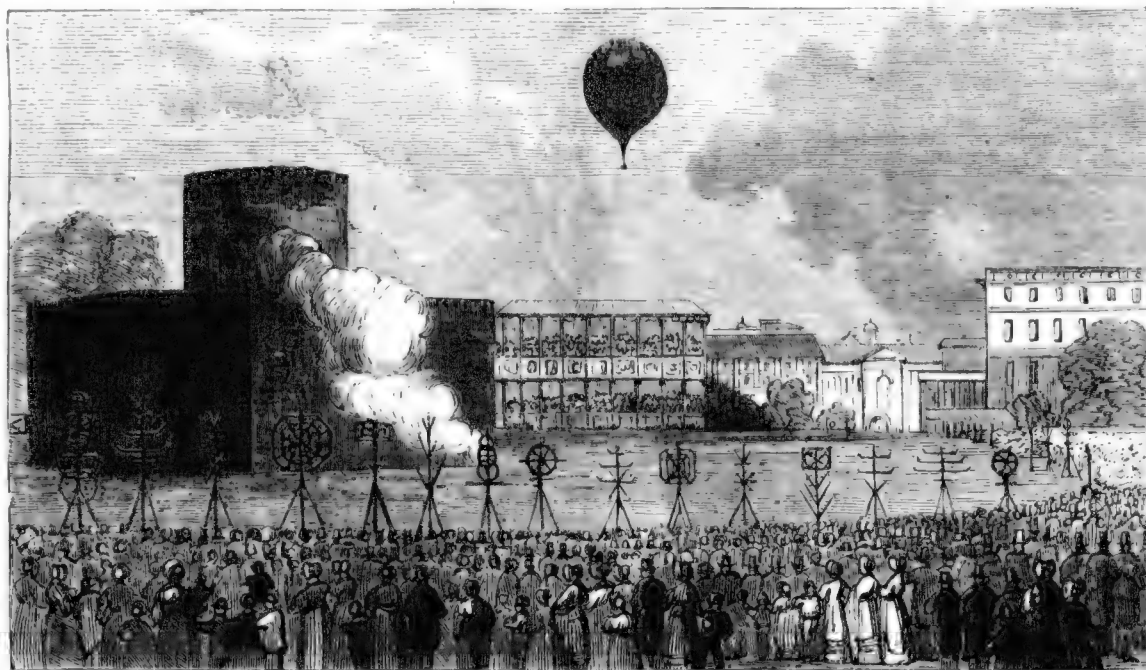


TEMPLE OF CONCORD IN THE GREEN PARK, 1814.



ACCIDENTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE CHINESE PAGODA IN ST. JAMES'S PARK, 1814.

where else to be met with—viz., the water-rockets. They commenced with a report which attracted the attention of the spectators; they were then seen whirling about with great rapidity on the surface of the water, imitating the rotary motion of a mill wheel. In a few seconds there was the addition of a beautiful fountain, which, after displaying its spoutings for some time, burst forth with a loud report, into what are called "water snakes;" these, after flying into the air, again descended into the water, in which they were immersed for a minute or two, and then rose at the distance of a few feet, and kept continually bounding in all directions. With these the exhibition in Hyde Park ended, with the exception of the booths—round, square, triangular, and polygonal—waving with flags of all nations, and of none; ensigns fabricated of those habiliments which had once enjoyed other honours on the forms of female loveliness and manly vigour: dilapidated petticoats, pantaloons with a single leg, old sheets fluttering in the wind, with the insignia of the Regent, and fac-similes of the physiognomy of the Duke of Wellington, covered the ground for many an acre. To these were added the entertainment of Punch and Judy, and the higher and more solemn attractions of



PREPARATIONS FOR THE FIREWORKS IN THE GREEN PARK, 1814.

Messrs. Scowton's, Richardson's, and other theatres.

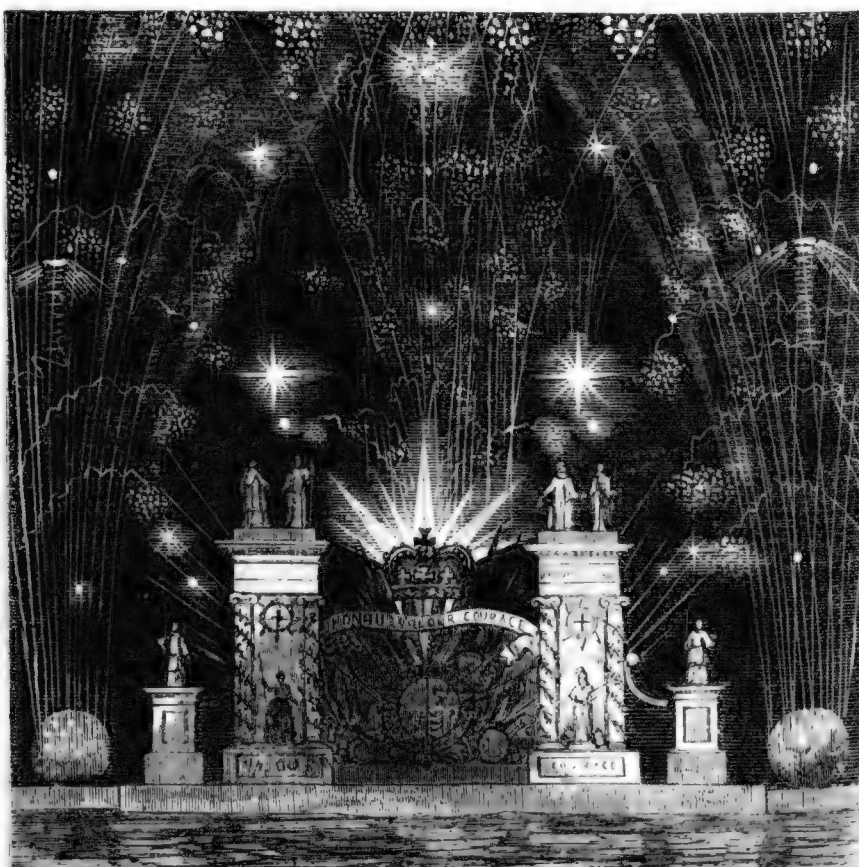
The Green Park, at an early hour, began to display its attractions. Beside Mr. Sadler's balloon, which even at that time began to lose its interest, in consequence of the commonness of such exhibitions. It was here that the castle temple was to be seen; here the Royal booth displayed its crimson drapery and illuminated front; and here the beautiful bridge and pagoda were brilliantly lighted.

At ten o'clock, a loud and long-continued discharge of artillery announced the commencement of the fireworks, which, if not the most tasteful, were yet on the grandest and most extensive scale. From the battlements of the castle at one moment ascended the most brilliant rockets; presently the wall disclosed all the rarest and most complicated ornaments of which the art is capable. An exhibition was next made of Colonel Congreve's rockets. Each rocket contained in itself a world of smaller rockets, brilliant as the brightest stars; these several rockets burst again, and a shower of fiery light descended to the earth.

After this the grand metamorphosis of the castle into the Temple of Concord took place. This change was made with somewhat less celebrity than those witnessed in our theatrical pantomimes. It resembled the



FIREWORKS IN ST JAMES'S SQUARE, 1748



FIREWORKS ON THE THAMES, 1748



THE FLEET, ON THE SERPENTINE DAYLIGHT 181



DESTRUCTION OF THE MOCK FLEET ON THE SERPENTINE '814.

cautious removal of a screen rather than the sudden leap into a new shape. When fully developed, however, it presented a spectacle which excited general approbation. It was decked with lamps of different colours, the pillars were gilded with festoons, while transparencies mixed their lustre with the general scene. The Temple, as we stated in a recent article, was designed by Smirke, and the transparencies by Stoduard, Howard, Hilton, and other artists. The devices were, amongst others—the Golden Age—Peace restored to Earth—the Regency.

St. James's Park was partly appropriated to the use of those who paid for admission. Tents were pitched, flags hoisted, and the trees illuminated with lanterns.

About ten, the Chinese bridge, with its lofty tower, appeared a blazing cauldron of fire. Every part was covered with lamps; the gas lights in proper places relieving the dazzling splendour with their silver lustre; the temples of the temple throwing up bright wheels and stars; the pillars enriched with radiance; every rising tower of the pagoda pouring forth its fiery showers, and rockets springing from the top with majestic flight. The effect of the vivid lights in the calm water and surrounding trees, the scattered tents and multitudes of people, was magical and enchanting.

The grand display of pyrotechnics then commenced, and "in number," says the "Times" reporter, were never exceeded. Rockets in profusion followed the way, and were continued at every interval in both parks. Jerbs maroons, Roman-candles, catherine-wheels, serpents, stars, flower-pots, grandioles, succeeded each other, and were discharged with excellent skill and effect. The sort of firework called the girandole, was frequently displayed in different colours, and was decidedly the most brilliant of the whole. Nothing of the kind could be imagined finer; but the repetition of these things, with occasional pauses for more than two hours, became excessively tedious to all. It told no intelligible tale, though the public had been assured that the affair of the castle was intended to give something like a representation of a battle and a siege. Instead of sending up the fireworks one or two at a time, if they had been thrown up more in masses, relieved by candles and rockets, and continued in larger masses gradually, they would have reached the climax of this kind of exhibition, and would have presented a most striking effect in less than half the time employed in frittering away all the advantages of that splendid art.

Near the expiration of the fireworks, the Pagoda exhibited an appearance which excited much doubt. Its upper towers seemed enveloped in flames, and it was soon found that it had certainly caught fire by some accident. The fire increased rapidly. Several engines were procured, and played upon it, but it continued burning, till, in a short time, the five upper towers were destroyed, and fell over the eastern side of the bridge; the lower ones were in a state little better, and some part of the superstructure was much deteriorated.

An accident was occasioned by this conflagration. In the very commencement of the fire, a lamplighter, who was employed at the top of the building, in attempting to throw himself into the water, was killed. Some of the other lamplighters were seriously burnt; several accidents occurred in the park, some of them caused by the falling of large branches of trees; and a rocket took off the calf of a gentleman's leg.

In the "Times" report, published the day after the above rejoicings, three engravings on wood are given, which contrast with the present style of newspaper illustrations. We give a copy of the engraving of the Chinese Pagoda, reduced to about half the size of the original; and our other illustrations will convey a very vivid idea of the magnificence of the pyrotechnic and other displays made on the occasions indicated.



THE HASSALL TESTIMONIAL.

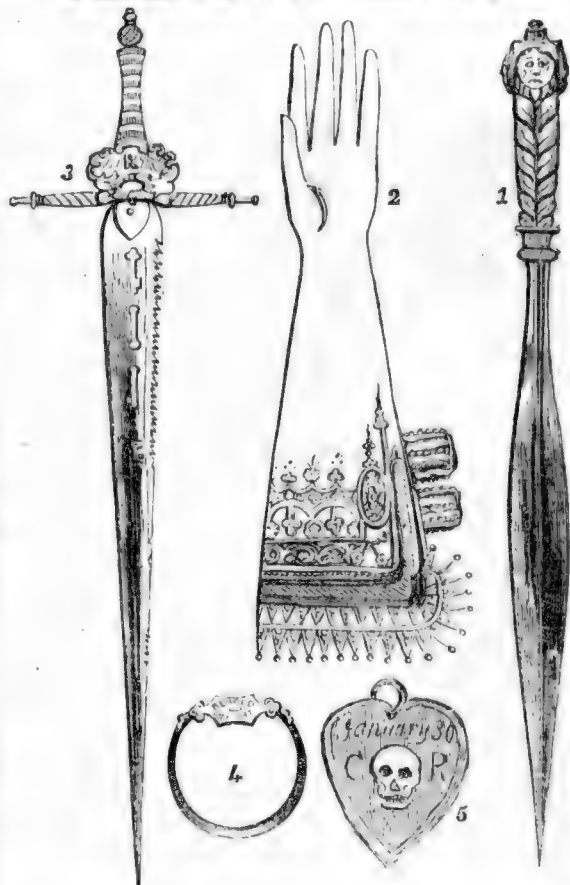
THE HASSALL TESTIMONIAL.

THE scientific labours of Dr. Hassall, in connection with the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the adulteration of food, are, no doubt, fresh in the memory of our readers. His services to the community, as the detector of adulterations in almost every article of nutriment, whether solid or liquid, are widely known, and generally acknowledged with gratitude. Most gratifying, therefore, it is to find the profession to which he belongs coming forward in a body to do him honour, and present him with an appropriate testimonial.

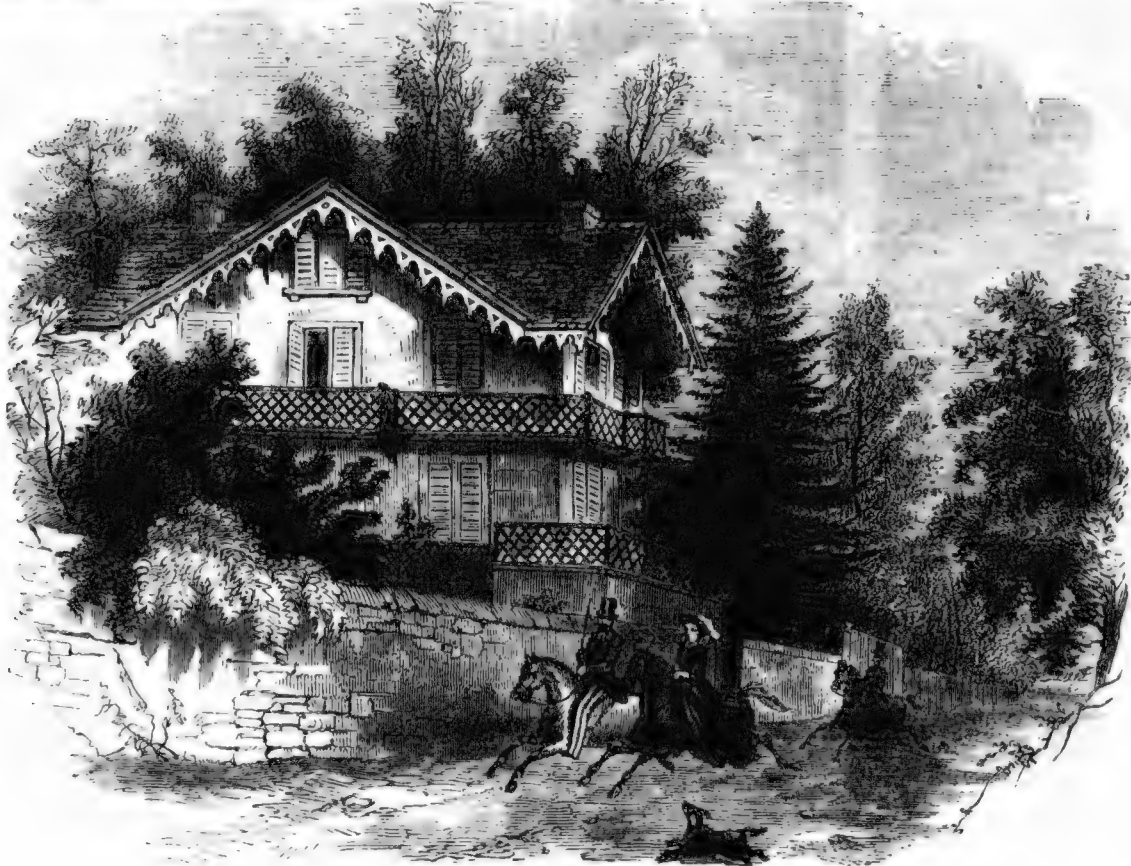
Some delay, it appears, had, from unavoidable circumstances, occurred in going through this ceremony; but at length, on the 15th instant, the festival was held at the Freemason's Tavern. The chair was to have been occupied on the occasion by Lord Ebrington, M.P., but, in his unavoidable absence, it was filled, and most efficiently, by Lord William Lennox. After the usual loyal and constitutional toasts, the Noble Chairman rose and recorded the great merits of Dr. Hassall, dwelling upon the scientific originality of his labours, and the untiring zeal and energy with which he had prosecuted his investigations. The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. Dr. Hassall, in an eloquent and interesting speech, warmly acknowledged this gratifying recognition of his labours, gave a brief but lucid history of the subject of adulteration, and stated that he relied mainly for its suppression upon free publicity, citing at the same time some striking instances of the value of the microscope in the detection of adulteration. He took occasion to refer more especially to the obligations incurred by the public to Mr. Wakley, the Coroner for Middlesex, from the indomitable courage evinced by that gentleman in running the risk attendant upon the publication of the names and addresses of the merchants and tradesmen whose goods had been analysed and "found wanting," alike in quality, measure, and weight. Dr. Hassall concluded by gratefully accepting the testimonial presented to him by so distinguished a meeting. The testimonial itself is a beautiful work of art, designed from Milton's "Paradise Lost," by the Rev. G. M. Braune, M.A. It represents the Angel Ithuriel, clad in armour, touching with his spear Satan, who, having assumed the shape of a toad, sat close to the ear of Eve, tempting her. The testimonial stands about three feet six inches in height; the figure is modelled by M. Freret. One of the panels of the pedestal is occupied with a basso-relievo, representing the microscope and the chemical apparatus employed in the discovery of adulteration, while another bears the following appropriate inscription:—

"To Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., F.L.S., Analyst of the 'Lancet' Sanatory Commission, and Author of the Reports of that Commission, entitled 'Food and its Adulterations,' by Members of both the Houses of Parliament, by members of the learned professions, and by others connected with science, literature, and commerce; in recognition of eminent public benefits conferred by his rare scientific skill and indefatigable labour, in the detection and exposure of a pernicious and systematic adulteration of food and medicine. May 15th, 1856."

A CORNER FOR THE CURIOUS.—NO. 9.



1. DAGGER OF ROWLAND DE COURCY; 2. EMBROIDERED GLOVE, PRESENTED BY MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTLAND, ON THE MORNING OF HER EXECUTION, TO ONE OF HER ATTENDANTS; 3. SPANISH DAGGER OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY; 4. RING, WITH INSCRIPTION, "BEHOLD THE END," FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF CHARLES I.; 5. SILVER LOCKET, IN MEMORY OF THE EXECUTION OF CHARLES I.—(See next page.)



CHATEAU DE RACHEL, NEAR PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

A GROUP OF INTERESTING RELICS.

The dagger of Raoul de Courcy, of which a representation is included among the group on page 405, is an interesting relic, if its authenticity can be relied upon. Raoul de Courcy, according to the old French chroniclers, was a famous knight, the lord of a noble castle, built upon a mountain that overlooks the Val de l'Or, and the descendant of that haughty noble who took for his motto: "Neither king, nor prince, nor duke, nor earl am I, but I am the Lord of Courcy"—in other words, greater than them all. He fell in love with the wife of his neighbour, the Lord of Fayel, and the beautiful Gabrielle loved him in return. One night he went as usual to meet her in a tower of the Chateau of Fayel, but found himself face to face with her lord and master. Raoul escaped, and Gabrielle was ever after closely guarded. Still they found the opportunity for numerous interviews, at which they interchanged their vows of love. At length, Raoul, like a true knight, set out to fight beneath the banner of the Cross, for the possession of the Holy Sepulchre. Ere he went, at a stolen meeting, he bade the fair Gabrielle adieu, giving to her "a silken love-knot, with locks of his own hair worked in with the threads of silk." She gave him a costly ring, which she had always worn, and which he swore to wear till his last breath. What tears were shed—what kisses were exchanged at this last meeting!—for the Holy Land was very far from France in the Middle Ages.

On his arrival in Syria, Raoul de Courcy became known as the "Knight of Great Deeds," for it seems that he could only conquer his love by acts of daring valour. After braving every danger, he was at length wounded to the side by an arrow, at the siege of Acre. The king of England took him in his arms with respect, and gave him the kiss of hope, but the arrow was a poisoned one, and Raoul felt that he had but little time to live. He stretched out his arms towards France, exclaiming, "France, France! Gabrielle, Gabrielle!"

He resolved to return home, but he was hardly on board the ship that was to wait him there, ere he summoned his squire, and begged of him after he was dead, to carry his heart to France, and to give it to the Lady Fayel, with all the amulets, diamonds, and other jewels which he possessed, as pledges of love and remembrance.

The heart was embalmed, and the squire sought to deliver his precious legacy. He disguised himself in a mean dress, but unluckily met with the Lord of Fayel, and, not knowing him, applied to him for information as to how admittance into the chateau could be gained. The Lord of Fayel at once attacked and disarmed the poor squire, who was wounded in the side with a hunting-lance. The precious packet was soon torn open, and the heart discovered. The Lord of Fayel hastened home, and, giving it to his cook, desired that it might be dressed with such a sauce as would make it very palatable.

Raoul's heart was served up at table, and the fair Gabrielle partook of it. When she had finished eating, the Lord of Fayel said—"Lady, was the meat you ate good?" She replied, that the meat was good. "That is the reason I had it cooked," said the Castellan; "for know that his same meat, which you took so good, was the heart of Raoul de Courcy."

"Lord of Fayel," said Gabrielle, "The vengeance you have taken corresponds with the meanness of your soul; you have made me eat his heart, but it is the last meat I shall ever eat. After such noble food I will never partake of any other."

She fainted, and only recovered her consciousness a few minutes before death. Such is the history of Raoul de Courcy and the Lady Gabrielle, as told in the language of the old chroniclers.

The glove shown in the engraving is said to have been presented by the unfortunate Queen Mary, on the morning of her execution, to a lady of the Denney family. The embroidery is of tasteful design, and may be useful as a contrast with many of the patterns for needlework at present in fashion. Moreover, the sight of this memorial brings to recollection a few particulars in connection with this somewhat important part of both male and female costume.

The ancient Persians wore gloves, and the Romans, towards the decline of the empire, began to use them. In England they seem to have been introduced at a very early period. In the Anglo-Saxon literature we meet with *glaf*, a covering for the hand, and in the illuminated MSS. of that period the hands of bishops and other dignitaries are shown encased in gloves which, in many instances, were ornamented with costly rings; while on the tombs of kings and queens, &c., the hands are shown almost invariably covered.

It is related of the patron saint of Brussels, who lived in the sixth century, that she was famous for only two miracles: one consisted in lighting a candle by means of her prayers, after it had been extinguished; the other happened in this way—the fair saint being in a church barefooted, a person near, with respectful gallantry, took off his gloves and attempted to place them under her feet. This comfort she declined; and, kicking the gloves away, they became suspended at some height in the church for the space of an hour.

On opening the tomb of Edward the First, some years ago, in Westminster Abbey, the antiquaries assembled on that occasion were surprised to find no traces of gloves. It has been suggested that in this instance linen or silk gloves had been used at the burial of the king, but which are supposed to have perished with age.

The practice of throwing down a glove as a challenge, is mentioned by Matthew Paris as far back as 1245; and a glove was worn in the hat or cap as a mistress's favour, as the memorial of a friend, and as a mark to be challenged by an enemy.

At a time when the Borders were in a state of incessant strife, Barnard Gilpin, who has been so justly called "the Apostle of the North," wandered unharmed amid the confusion. On one occasion entering a church (we believe that of Rothbury, Northumberland,) he observed a glove suspended in a conspicuous place, and was informed that it had been hung up as a challenge by some horse-trooper of the district. Mr. Gilpin requested the sexton to remove it; who answered, "Not I, sir; I dare not do it." Then Gilpin called for a long staff, took down the glove, and put it in his bosom, and in the course of his sermon said, "I hear that there is one among you who has even in this sacred place hung up a glove in defiance;" and then producing it in the midst of the congregation, he challenged them to compete with him in acts of Christian charity.

Gloves, in former times, were common amongst other gifts offered to friends at the new year; and they were received without offence by the ministers of justice. It is related that Sir Thomas More, as Lord Chancellor, decreed in favour of Mrs. Crooker against the Earl of Arundel. On the following new-year's day, in token of her gratitude, she presented Sir Thomas with a pair of gloves containing forty angels. "It would be against good manners," said the Chancellor, "to forsake the ladies' new-year's gift, and I accept the gloves; the lining you may bestow otherwise."

The custom of the presentation by the sheriff of a pair of white gloves to the judge on the occasion of a maiden assize is still in vogue; and, judging from the reports in the newspapers, such presents appear to be of frequent occurrence.

"Gloves, as sweet as damask roses," were highly prized by Queen Elizabeth, and, in her day, formed such an important item of a lady's expenses, that a sum was generally allowed for "glove money."

The old fashioned gloves have now a considerable value amongst the curious. At the sale of the Earl of Arran's goods in 1759, the gloves given by Henry VIII. to Sir Anthony Denny were sold for £38 17s; those given by James I. to Edward Denny, sold for £22 4s.; and the mitten given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Edward Denny's lady, for £25 4s.

Some of the English towns which formerly were famous for the manufacture of gloves, still keep up their character. Amongst these Woodstock, Yeovil, Leominster, Ludlow, and Worcester may be mentioned.

The Spanish dagger formerly belonged to a governor of Castile, in the sixteenth century, as is shown by the perforated fetter-lock on the blade; and although the initials are engraven there also, we have not been able to discover any particulars of the original owner. The workmanship and style of the dagger are of great beauty.

The little ring with the inscription "behold the end," was once the property of Charles I., and was presented by him to Bishop Juxon on the morning of his execution. The silver lockets, on which are the emblems of death, were extensively manufactured and sold after the execution of Charles I. They generally bore the date of the king's death.

RACHEL'S CHATEAU.

SOMETIME before Rachel, the French tragedienne, departed from Europe on her recent American tour, she broke up her elegant establishment at Paris, and caused to be sold off by auction her choice furniture, and the numerous objects of art and bijouterie which had been presented to her during her distinguished career. These, as may be supposed, realized amounts far beyond their intrinsic value, so that what would have been a sacrifice in most cases, in hers proved to be a profitable speculation. Since her return to France she has occupied an elegant little chateau, planted around with trees, and situated at a short distance from Paris, which has been furnished by her in the same tasteful and recherche style as her former residence.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ROBBERY AT PICKFORD'S.—George King, who, when he was taken into custody, was a metropolitan police constable, Alfred Brackley, William Castle, Daniel Thomas, Joseph Sealy, and William Hawkins Smith, were indicted at the Middlesex Sessions for having stolen a box containing gold watches and plate to the value of £240, while in the care of Messrs. Pickford and Co. The last-named prisoner had been admitted as evidence on behalf of the Crown against the others. It appeared that in June, 1855, the box containing the property in question was entrusted to Messrs. Pickford by Mr. Dyke, of the Strand, directed to Glasgow. It reached the Camden depot in due course, but there it suddenly disappeared, and no clue could be obtained as to what had become of it; until a short time ago, from information he had obtained, the foreman to the prosecutors questioned Smith about it. He, being one of the delinquents, at once made a clean breast of it, and the result was that he and the other prisoners were given into custody. King it was who carried the box away, with the connivance of the other prisoners, who shared in the proceeds of the theft. The whole contents of the box were sold to a man named Mayes (who has since disappeared) for £50. Of this sum, Smith, Thomas, and Brackley received £10 each; Sealy, £9; Castle, £3; the remainder King appropriated to himself. The case was clearly proved; but Mr. Ballantine, who conducted the prosecution, said he would at once consent to the acquittal of all the prisoners except King, who was sentenced to penal servitude for seven years.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE.—William May, a billiard-marker, was brought up at the Mansion House on Tuesday, upon the extraordinary charge of having lusted about London Bridge with intent to commit suicide, and with having assisted a female, name unknown, to drown herself.

Frederick Gill, a lamp-lighter, said that at about twenty minutes past three o'clock on Tuesday morning he was turning off the gas lamps on London Bridge, and saw a girl on the Southwark side of the bridge alone. In about five minutes afterwards, on returning over the bridge towards the city, he saw the same girl standing outside on the ledge, and the prisoner standing on the seat of the recess holding her by the wrist. He said to her, "Jump in," and letting go her wrist, added, "I'll follow you." The girl directly jumped from the bridge into the water. The prisoner then said, "My God! I did not think she'd do it!" He still stood there, and quietly allowed himself to be apprehended.

Other witnesses corroborated this statement, and it was added that both the prisoner and the girl seemed to have been drinking. A boat pushed off to the rescue of the unfortunate woman, but she sank before it reached her.

The prisoner was remanded.

FORGING FOREIGN BANK NOTES.—William Foster and Charles Christian Moller, who have been in custody for some days on a charge of procuring the engraving of a copper-plate for forging the bank-notes of a Swedish joint-stock bank, were finally examined at the Lambeth police court on Monday.

Mr. William Tottie, the vice-consul for Norway and Sweden, deposed that he was a member of the firm of Charles Tottie and Sons, of Alderman's Wharf, and agent in London for the Malere Provins Private Bank in Sweden. That bank issued notes, which have been engraved in this country, such notes being of several denominations. The note produced was a genuine note of the bank he spoke of, and was in the Swedish language, and was of the value of about eleven shillings English.

Mr. Charles Austin, an engraver of Holborn, was next sworn, and deposed that about the end of April last two persons called on him, and producing a foreign note—he thought the one spoken to by Mr. Tottie—asked him what the price of engraving that note would be. He told them it would be £3 10s., believing at the time that it was to be done for the trade. The men also produced to him a copper-plate of the note then produced, and said they had purchased it at Hughes and Kenner's, Shoe Lane. In reply to the questions of the magistrate the witness said he did not take any particular notice of the men, he was so intent on examining the note, and therefore could not say the prisoners were the same. It appeared, however, that they were both well known to the police, each having been before convicted of felony. On this charge they were committed for trial.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF SHEEP.—Forty-six sheep were lately stolen from the Victoria Park, Stepney, the property of Mr. Askew (lessee of the park), and Mr. William Scates, wholesale butcher of Aldgate; and on Tuesday, George Mean, master butcher, of St. George's Market, and Henry Almercho (alias Turner), a well-known character, were charged with the theft.

Mr. Scates stated that on Wednesday, the 15th, he had 300, and Mr. Askew 700, sheep in Victoria Park. They were poor, and unfit for market. On Friday, the 16th, he received information that forty-six were missing, and immediately took means for recovering them. On the Saturday morning, he went to Berners' skin market, and saw in the possession of Mr. Williams thirty skins which had belonged to the lost sheep. Nine were his, and twenty-one Mr. Askew's. After that, witness went to the house of the prisoner Mean, and asked him whether he had lately received forty-six sheep to kill. He answered that on Wednesday night, a young man, son-in-law to Mr. Johnson, a farmer in Kent, brought him forty-six sheep, and engaged to give him a shilling a head commission for killing them and sending the carcasses to market. Witness asked him where that man lived, when he replied that he was to meet him at Edebridge, in Kent, on the next Tuesday, to settle the account with him. Witness asked him what he had done with the skins. He said he had sent thirty to Mr. Williams and sixteen to Mr. Kelly for sale. He also said that he had sold forty-two of the carcasses in Newgate Market, and had retained four himself. This information, as to the sale, proved correct, and Mean handed witness £43 in gold and a cheque, as the proceeds; but the information respecting the man from whom he received the sheep was unsatisfactory.

Sergeant James Prescott said he received information of the robbery, and accompanied Mr. Scates to the skin-market and to Mean's house, when he said he received forty-six sheep from the son-in-law of Mr. Johnson, a farmer living at East Grinstead, and he could take him there, and point out the man. Witness, at the request of Mr. Scates, went with Mean by railway to that place, but no person being found answering the description given, he brought him back, and Mr. Scates gave him into custody. On the Tuesday afterwards he apprehended the other prisoner in the Borough-road, when he denied all knowledge of Mean, St. George's Market, or Victoria Park.

Mr. Lewis (for the prosecution) here asked for an adjournment of a week, as there were other charges against the prisoners. On the 24th of March, Mr. Collins, a butcher, of Abingdon Street, Westminster, lost thirteen Southdown weathers from his slaughter-house, in Smith Street, and on the following day these skins were fetched away by Mr. Kelly's man. The prisoners were accordingly remanded.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

ALTHOUGH the amount of money business passing in the Consol Market this week, has been by no means extensive, prices continue remarkably steady. The account has resulted in a large amount of stock being carried over, and it is assumed, therefore, that the feeling pretty generally is in favour of higher prices. No doubt, the steady influx of gold, both from Australia and the United States, will exercise considerable influence upon the value of National securities; but, though the supply in the Bank of England may increase, we must exercise some judgment as to the ultimate amount. We must not forget that numerous commercial operations have been entered into abroad, calculated to draw gold from this country, and that the demand for silver for shipment to India and China will be very extensive for several months. The fact, however, that the Bank of France has ceased to purchase gold in this country, is favourable to the general interests of the Discount Market. Since we last wrote, the Directors of the Bank of England have reduced the rate of interest upon long-dated bills from 7 to 6 per cent. This measure will have an immense influence upon commerce, and tend materially to check the demands of the private bankers.

There has been a much better supply of money in the Discount market than for a considerable period. Money "on call" is worth very little more than 4 per cent., and first-class paper, short-dated, is now taken in Lombard Street at 51 per cent. The imports of bullion have been nearly £600,000, and a large portion of that amount has been purchased by the Bank.

Transactions in the 3 per cents. consols for money have been quoted at 94½ up to 94½; for the account, 94½ to 95; the new 3 per cents., 93½ to 94½; and the reduced, 93½ to 94½. The new scrip has been 2½ to 2½ prem.; the 30 years' annuity, expiring 1855, has brought 17½. India stock has advanced to 230; and bank stock, 215 to 216½. The March Exchequer bills have realised 4s. prem., and the June bills, 4s. dis. to par. The bonds have been dealt in at 93½ to 93½.

Rather an extensive business has been transacted in the Foreign house, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. Brazilian 5 per cents.

have realised 100; Buenos Ayres 6 per cents., 77; Grenada deferred, 31; Mexican 3 per cents., 23½; Portuguese 4 per cents., 48; Russian 4½ per cents., 95½; Sardinian 5 per cents., 30½; Sierra Leone 10 per cents., 100; the 1854, 100; the 1855, 100; the 1856, 100; the 1857, 100; the 1858, 100; the 1859, 100; the 1860, 100; the 1861, 100; the 1862, 100; the 1863, 100; the 1864, 100; the 1865, 100; the 1866, 100; the 1867, 100; the 1868, 100; the 1869, 100; the 1870, 100; the 1871, 100; the 1872, 100; the 1873, 100; the 1874, 100; the 1875, 100; the 1876, 100; the 1877, 100; the 1878, 100; the 1879, 100; the 1880, 100; the 1881, 100; the 1882, 100; the 1883, 100; the 1884, 100; the 1885, 100; the 1886, 100; the 1887, 100; the 1888, 100; the 1889, 100; the 1890, 100; the 1891, 100; the 1892, 100; the 1893, 100; the 1894, 100; the 1895, 100; the 1896, 100; the 1897, 100; the 1898, 100; the 1899, 100; the 1900, 100; the 1901, 100; the 1902, 100; the 1903, 100; the 1904, 100; the 1905, 100; the 1906, 100; 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Brazil, Emperor of.	Demetz, F. A.	Hall, Samuel Carter.	Halliburton, T. C.	Pusey, Rev. E. B., D.D.	Watts, Alaric A.
Bright, John.	De Morgan, Augustus.	Hallam, Henry.	Hall, Samuel Carter.	Pye, John.	Watts, George Frederick.
Brodie, Sir B. C., Bart.	Denmark, King of.	Halleck, Fitz-Greene.	Hallam, Henry.	Pyne, James B.	Webster, Thomas, R.A.
Brook, Sir James.	De Quincey, Thomas.	Hamelin, Admiral F. A.	Halleck, Fitz-Greene.	Radetzky, Joseph, Count.	Weir, William.
Brooks, Shirley.	Derby, Earl of.	Hamilton, Rev. J., D.D.	Hamelin, Admiral F. A.	Raffles, Rev. Thomas, D.D.	Westmacott, Sir Richard.
Brougham, Lord.	Deschenes, Admiral P.	Hamilton, Rev. J., D.D.	Hamilton, Rev. J., D.D.	Ranke, Leopold.	Westmacott, Richard.
Brown, General Sir George.	Dick, Thomas, LL.D.	Hannay, James.	Hamilton, Rev. J., D.D.	Rauch, Christian.	Westmoreland, Earl of.
Brown, Henry Kirke.	Dickens, Charles.	Hannover, King of.	Hannay, James.	Reboul, Jean.	Whately, Archbishop of Dublin.
Brown, John, D.D.	Dilke, Charles Wentworth.	Harding, J. D.	Hannover, King of.	Redding, Cyrus.	Whewell, Rev. William, D.D.
Brown, William, M.P.	Disraeli, the Right Hon. B.	Hardinge, Viscount.	Harding, J. D.	Redgrave, Richard, R.A.	Williams, Brigadier-General.
Browning, Robert.	Dixon, William Hepworth.	Hare, Robert, M.D.	Hardinge, Viscount.	Reed, Rev. Andrew, D.D.	Willis, Nathaniel Parker.
Bruck, Baron von.	Dobell, Sydney.	Hargraves, E. M.	Hare, Robert, M.D.	Reid, Captain Mayne.	Willis, Rev. Robert, F.R.S.
Brunnow, Baron.	Doo, George T.	Haring, Wilhelm.	Hargraves, E. M.	Reid, Colonel Sir William.	Willmore, James T.
Brunswick, Duke of.	Doyle, Richard.	Harpispe, Marshal.	Haring, Wilhelm.	Reschid Pacha.	Wills, William Henry.
Bryant, William Cullen.	Drew, Captain Andrew, R.N.	Harris, Rev. John, D.D.	Harpispe, Marshal.	Retzsch, Moritz.	Wilson, James, M.P.
Buchanan, Hon. James.	Dublin, Archbishop of.	Hart, Solomon Alexander, R.A.	Harris, Rev. John, D.D.	Richardson, Charles, LL.D.	Windham, Major-General.
Buckland, Rev. Dr.	Duchatel, M.	Harvey, George.	Hart, Solomon Alexander, R.A.	Ritchie, Leitch.	Windschgrätz, Prince.
Bulwer, Sir E. Lytton.	Dufaure, M.	Hawthorne, Nathaniel.	Harvey, George.	Roberts, David, R.A.	Winterhalter, F.
Bulwer, Right Hon. Sir Henry.	Duff, Rev. Alexander, D.D.	Hayti, Emperor of.	Hawthorne, Nathaniel.	Robinson, John H.	Wiseman, Cardinal.
Bunsen, Chevalier de.	Duffy, Charles Gavan, M.P.	Head, Sir F. B., Bart.	Hayti, Emperor of.	Robinson, Rev. E., D.D.	Woronzoff, Prince Michael.
Bunting, Rev. Jabez, D.D.	Dumas, Alexandre.	Heine, Heinrich.	Head, Sir F. B., Bart.	Roebuck, J. A., M.P.	Wright, Thomas, M.A.
Buol-Schauenstein, Count.	Dumas, Jean Baptiste.	Herbert, Henry William.	Heine, Heinrich.	Rogers, Henry.	Wright, Thomas.
Burgoyne, Sir John Fox.	Dundas, Sir J. W. D., K.C.B.	Herbert, John Rogers, R.A.	Herbert, Henry William.	Rollin, Ledru.	Wrottesley, Lord.
Burnet, John.	Dundas, Rear-Admiral, C.B.	Herbert, Right Hon. Sidney.	Herbert, John Rogers, R.A.	Ronge, Johannes.	Wyatt, Matthew Digby.
Burnet, Rev. John.	Dunfermline, Lord.	Hereford, Bishop of.	Herbert, Right Hon. Sidney.	Ross, Captain Sir James Clark.	Yarrell, William.
				Ross, Rear-Admiral Sir J.	

WOMEN OF THE TIME.

Abdy, Mrs.	Carpenter, Mrs.	Embury, Mrs. E. C.	Lytton, Lady Bulwer.	Sedgwick, Miss C. M.
Alboni, Signora Marietta.	Child, Mrs. Lydia Maria.	Eugénie, Empress of France.	Marsh, Mrs.	Sellon, Miss Lydia.
Arnaud, Mademoiselle H.	Chisholm, Mrs.	Franklin, Lady.	Martineau, Miss Harriet.	Sigourney, Mrs. L. H.
Bartholomew, Mrs.	Clarke, Mrs. Mary Cowden.	Fullarton, Lady Georgiana.	Morgan, Lady.	Sinclair, Miss Catherine.
Belgiojoso, Princess Christine.	Corbaux, Miss Fanny.	Gaskill, Mrs. L. E.	Muloch, Miss Dinah Maria.	Somerville, Mrs.
Bello, Madame.	Costello, Miss Louisa Stuart.	Gillies, Miss Margaret.	Nightingale, Miss Florence.	Stowe, Mrs. Harriet Beecher.
Blackwell, Miss Elizabeth.	Coutts, Miss Burdett.	Glyn, Miss Glyn.	Norton, Hon. Mrs.	Strickland, Miss Agnes.
Bonheur, Mademoiselle Rosa.	Crosland, Mrs. Newton.	Goldschmidt, Madame.	Novello, Miss Clara A.	Sutherland, Duchess of.
Bray, Mrs.	Crowe, Mrs. Catherine.	Gordon, Lady Duff.	Pardoe, Miss Julia.	Thornycroft, Mrs.
Bremer, Miss Frederica.	Cushman, Miss Charlotte.	Gore, Mrs.	Pfeiffer, Madame Ida.	Trollope, Mrs. Frances.
Brown, Miss Frances.	Dudevant, Madame.	Grisi, Signora Giulia.	Pielot, Madame Marie.	Viardot, Madame Pauline.
Browning, Mrs. E. Barrett.	Eastlake, Lady.	Hahn-Hahn, Countess von.	Rachel, Mademoiselle.	Victoria, Queen.
Carlen, Madame.	Elbe, Mrs. Sarah.	Hall, Mrs. S. C.		